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No. 18,368. 第一萬八千三百六十八號 日八初月二閏年巳丁 HONGKONG FRIDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1917. 五拜禮 中華民國六年三月三十號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „

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11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 6.30 „ ... „ 15 „
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Yen 18	Kwanchengtzu	Arr.	Thurs.	Thurs.
		Departure	Thursday*	
Yen 14.50	Dairen	Arr.		
		Departure	Friday	
Yen 7.50	Chefoo	Arr.		
		Departure		
	Shanghai	Arr.		

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Stations	Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	Fusan	Moji
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Yen 14.50	Changchun	Arr.	9.40 „	
		Departure	10.20 „	
Yen 14.50	Mukden	Arr.	1.20 p.m.	
		Departure	2.00 „	
Yen 7.50	Dairen	Arr.	8.00 „	
		Departure	8.30 „	
	S.M.R. Time		Wed.	Fri.
Yen 30	Harbin	Arr.	Berthing	Moji

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.

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14,000 tons each.

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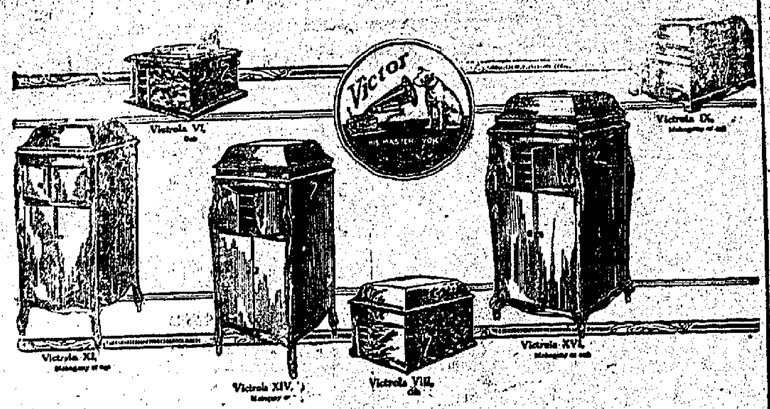
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WHERE WAS MOSES
WHEN TH E LIGHT WENT OUT?
Why, in the dark, of course.
And why?
Because he had no Candles in the House.
Don't you be had in the same way.
ALWAYS KEEP CANDLES IN THE HOUSE.
CROWN CANDLES.
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney General).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of proceedings of the Public Works Committee held on March 15th.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table copy of a bye-law made under Section 10 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1903), and moved that it be approved.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK seconded, and this was agreed to.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Finance Minutes Nos. 7 to 10 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK seconded, and this was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY also laid on the table report of proceedings of Finance Committee, No. 2.

THE COLONY AND WAR FINANCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY, before proceeding with the orders of the day, said:—Towards the end of my address on the estimates last October I gave a short summary of what had been done by the Colony in the way of contributions for war purposes, and I propose now to give the figures up to the 15th March. The largest contributions in the Colony are the gift of $5,000,000 raised by local loan and the gift of $2,000,000 paid out of the revenues of the Colony. You have no doubt learned through the medium of the Press of the proposed gift by the Chinese Community of $1,000,000 to the Imperial war chest for the current year and for each succeeding year of the war. I have not had official confirmation yet of this very generous offer, so I shall not allude to it now further than to say that this Government and I myself appreciate exceedingly this splendid offer. (Applause.) The contributions, both direct and indirect, to loans issued by the Imperial Government have been very large. A sum of £1,145,000 has been taken up by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and large sums have been taken up by local Companies from funds available in London. In addition the amounts taken up through the British Banks in the Colony are as follows:—

(a) Direct Contributions.

		(No. of contributors)
(1.)—British War Loans	£144,230	152
(2.)—Exchequer Bonds	633,360	25
(3.)—War Savings Certificates	58,334	462
(4.)—British War Expenditure Certificates	26,700	2
Total	£862,624	872

(b), Indirect Contributions.

	(Straits Currency)	(No. of Contributors)
(1.)—Federated Malay States 6 per cent. War Loan	$ 52,650	14
(2.)—War Loan Investment Trust of Malaya	24,030	17
(3.)—Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds	436,600	66
	$513,280	97

The amounts contributed to various funds in aid of the war, and to Charities in connection with the war to 31st December, 1916, are as follows:—

Prince of Wales Fund (closed on the 31st December, 1915)	£31,500
British Red Cross Society	6,330
British Red Cross Society (Sir Robert Ho Tung)	1,920
Two Aeroplanes (Sir Robert Ho Tung)	3,000
Tai Yau Bank (half cost of three aeroplanes)	2,250
Community of Hongkong (half cost of three aeroplanes)	2,250
Belgian Relief Fund (about)	1,000
Belgian Red Cross Fund	100
Motor Ambulance (Mr. Lau Chu Pak and others)	463
Motor Ambulance (Ladies of Hongkong)	450
Star and Garter Building Fund	3,288
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	2,750
Officers' Families Fund	2,260
Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund	165
Prisoners of War Funds	1,589
Young Men's Christian Association Hut Fund (per *Hongkong Daily Press*)	1,204
St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors	1,891
Dreadnought Hospital	500
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation	900
Sundry Funds	1,152
Total	£64,192

I would draw special attention to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, which, though it has been established only two months, has already invested on behalf of its members nearly $200,000. The Committee consists of very representative men, with the Union Insurance Society of Canton as Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. Rule 14 lays down that no deduction whatever shall be made from the funds of the Association in respect of working expenses, and I think the community is indebted to the gentlemen who have undertaken the formation of this association at no expense to the members, and that members of the public who cannot afford to invest in the War Loan or to whom the War Saving Certificates do not appeal can best show their gratitude by investing liberally through this association. (Applause.)

I desire to make special mention of the work performed in the Colony by several bodies of ladies engaged in making garments for use in the war generally, by the troops in the field and in hospitals, and also for troops leaving Hongkong for the front. They are as follows:—(*a*), Queen Mary's Needlework Guild: President, Lady May; Committee, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Mackenzie, and Mrs. Chatham; to which are affiliated (*b*), The Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, consisting of:—

	Head
The City Hall Work Party	Mrs. Stabb.
Our Little Bit Society, Kowloon	Mrs. Green.
Naval Work Party, H.M.S. *Tamar*	Mrs. Sandeman.
Wesleyan Church Work Party	Mrs. Robinson.
Mothers' Union Work Party	Mrs Piercy.

Bandage making classes at:—
The Peak Club under Mrs. Gale.
Helena May Institute under Mrs. Jordan.
The United Service Recreation Club under Mrs. Beckwith.
The Catholic Women's League under Miss M. Loureiro.

Six thousand and sixteen garments have been made by the Association, including 1,495 knitted articles as well as 50,800 bandages and 11,435 swabs for various hospitals in the United Kingdom and abroad. In addition several thousand bandages and 825 mosquito nets were sent away before the Association was formed. The War Charities Committee during the year 1916 allotted a sum of $32,000 for the purchase of materials for the Association. Lady May is President of the Association and Mrs. Pattenden, Honorary Secretary. (*c*)—The Union Church Working Party. This party, with comparatively small means at its disposal, has done much hard work resulting in the despatch during the year 1916 of 2,200 garments and useful articles, 290 milk covers and 1,000 bandages. A large number of towels and cigarettes have also been sent. The President is Mrs. Macnaghe, and the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Hickling. (*d*.)—A working party conducted by Mrs. Young and Mrs. Capell has also done useful work. (.)—Mrs. Ede's work party, which sends home parcels every fortnight to men at the front.

Among miscellaneous help for war purposes organised in the Colony are the following:—(*a*.)—A cigarette and tobacco fund was organised early in the war, and up to the 15th March a sum of $19,925 had been collected, of which $19,747 was expended. About five and a half million cigarettes have been distributed to nearly every unit in the British Army and to men in hospitals. The first Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the fund was the late Mr. G. J. B. Sayer, and after his death Mr. D. W. Craddock became Honorary Secretary. On his departure from the Colony about a year ago he was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Dowley. Mrs. Arthur and Mr. A. Jenkins, the honorary Treasurer, have done much work in collecting funds. (*b*).—Contributions by the various Masonic Bodies to the Freemasons' War Hospital. (*c*).—Articles of wear, tobacco and cigarettes from the members of the Police and Prisons Departments and their wives for those of their number on active service. (*d*.)—A fund raised by Mrs. Milroy of the Sailors' Home for Hongkong women's beds in the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, and for the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund. (*e*).—A fund raised by the local members of the Overseas Club in aid of the Aircraft Fund. The Miscellaneous expenditure incurred by the Colony on account of the war during the year 1916 has not yet been definitely ascertained, but will probably be nearly $500,000. There is every sign that the efforts made in the Colony will show no slackening during the current year. A sum of $161,398 has already been received by the War Charities Committee and a sum of £3,900 has been sent by the Hongkong Jockey Club to St. Dunstan's Hostel for blinded soldiers and sailors, £100 to Blue Cross and £800 to Red Cross Society.

In addition to the above recital the fact should not be lost sight of that this Colony has made a Military Contribution of $2,116,670 in respect of the year 1916; has spent $58,163 on its Volunteer Force for the same year, and $500,000 in respect of miscellaneous war services such as maintenance and transport of Prisoners, Censorship, passages of men going to the front, and other matters. These facts and figures prove that the financial support which the Colony has given to the Imperial Government in connection with the war is by no means unworthy of the Colony, which was hampered at the outset by an unsatisfactory financial position. This has been dissipated by high exchange and the rehabilitation of her subsidiary coin and by fresh taxation. Moreover, the fact must not be lost sight of that the rebellion in China which covered the whole of the year 1915 and a considerable part of 1916 caused a serious dislocation of her trade. But good as I think our showing is I do not pretend that it is enough. Nothing can be enough in this war, and I cannot do better than urge the community of this Colony to read and digest the magnificent speech of Mr. Lloyd George reproduced in this morning's *Daily Press*, a passage from which I will read:—"We can overcome it (cheers), but only if the nation is prepared to back the Government with the whole of its resources. I don't want anyone to go away from this meeting, or to read what is said at this meeting, and draw any inference from that except one. The peril is great, but it can be surmounted by the grit, the energy, the courage, the determination of a great people like the people of these lands. (Cheers.) But the nation must support the Government, in money, in labour, in land, in the sacrifice of conveniences, nay, of comforts; then we shall pull through in our deadly struggle with these desperadoes." It behoves every member of this community to take those words to heart, and to practice the utmost economy in living, and to contribute as much as they possibly can spare to the Imperial War Funds. (Applause.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinances, 1899-1913.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—There are three main objects in this Bill. One is to relax during the war the requirements as to certificated officers in the case of river steamers. The second is to provide for the licensing of all launches, including those which are not licensed at present. The third is to give the Governor in Council general power to make regulations for the purpose of controlling the embarkation and landing of persons and goods on or from vessels of all kinds.

The abnormal conditions of the present war have caused a great shortage of competent and suitable certificated officers, and it is proposed to relax some of the ordinary requirements in the case of river steamers. As regards the deck officers, it is proposed to substitute an extra Chinese pilot for the mate, so that river steamers will be able to run with a certificated master and 3 Chinese pilots. As regards the engineers, it is proposed to substitute for the second engineer, in cases where a second engineer is required, a Chinese engineer holding a certificate of competency from the Harbour Master and specially approved by the Harbour Master for the service contemplated in the Bill. These provisions are contained in Clause 2 of the Bill.

Clause 3 repeals Section 37 of the principal Ordinance and substitutes a new section. Under the new section it is intended to make regulations requiring all launches to be licensed. The opportunity has been taken to re-cast and simplify this section, and to relegate to the regulations such provisions as seem more appropriate to regulations than to an Ordinance.

Clause 4 is intended to give a power which circumstances connected with the war have shown to be desirable, but which may also be useful in times of peace.

RATING ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901." In doing so he said:—

The object of this Bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power to authorise total or partial exemption from assessment of any educational institution. The principal Ordinance, passed in 1901, exempts schools from assessment. The amending Ordinance, passed in 1915, gave the Governor-in-Council power to exempt the University hostels from assessment. This amendment repeals that Ordinance and provides that the Governor-in-Council has power to authorise the total or partial exemption from assessment of any educational institution, other, of course, than schools, because they are exempt already by general law.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

LIABILITIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to protect certain Public Servants from Legal Proceedings in respect of certain Liabilities."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—Sir,—As I have been in a measure responsible for initiating the proposal to enact in this Colony the somewhat unusual legislation embodied in this Bill, I should like to explain briefly to the Council the principle involved. In the rules of the Public Service it is laid down that serious pecuniary embarrassment, from whatever cause, will be regarded as a circumstance which necessarily has the effect of impairing the efficiency of a Public Servant, and of rendering him less valuable than he would otherwise be, and that the mere fact, under whatever plea, of becoming a party to accommodation bills, whether for his own purpose, or for another person, will subject a Civil Servant to certain disciplinary measures. These rules have not proved sufficient in practice to prevent Government Officers borrowing money and signing promissory notes, and a good many years ago, in the F.M.S., laws were enacted on much the same lines as the Bill now before you. My experience of the working of those laws in the F.M.S. was entirely satisfactory. The need for a similar law is just as urgent, or even more urgent, in Hongkong. The records of the Courts show that the rate of interest charged in this Colony in money lending transaction is, to say the least, unconscionable, and it often happens that the original transaction does not come to light in the course of the proceedings. I have said that this legislation is unusual in its character, and it is so particularly in that it has as its object the protecting of a particular class of the community, namely, officers in the permanent establishment of the public service in the Colony. At first sight it may seem unreasonable that the same protection should not be accorded to other persons whose salaries are limited and who are equally liable to become the prey of rapacious money lenders. The borrowing of money by means of promissory notes, with or without security, is, however, often necessary in commercial life, and it would be a matter of great difficulty to devise a law which would lay down exactly in what circumstances money borrowed on a promissory note should be irrecoverable by the ordinary process of law. In the case of public servants the same difficulty does not arise. Colonial Regulation 40 is as follows:—"Salaried public officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government are prohibited from engaging in trade, or employing themselves in any commercial or agricultural undertaking." Another point to which I desire to draw attention in discussing the principle of the Bill is that it does not make it an offence for a subordinate public servant to borrow money on a promissory note. He may do so and the fact may never come to light. It may also be urged as an objection that the money-lender may hold over the borrower the fear of discovery in order to extort a high rate of interest. All this was thoroughly gone into in the F.M.S., and in actual practice it was found that the threat of discovery had no substantial basis, with the obvious result that money-lenders ceased to lend to the protected class of Government servants. It would hardly be wise for me to indicate how this result was brought about, but I can assure Hon. Members that it is a problem easy of solution, or I should never have advocated the adoption of this Bill. Lastly, I would point out that the Bill is not retrospective in its action, but, in addition to approving of the introduction of this measure, the Secretary of State has also approved of advances being made to subordinate officers to enable them to pay off existing debts. It is proposed to appoint a small committee to investigate the circumstances of each case of debt brought to its notice, and make such offers to creditors as appear just. I do not anticipate that in any case a reasonable offer in cash down will be refused in favour of a judgment of the Court involving repayment of an inflated sum by small monthly instalments spread over a series of years. I feel, Sir, that if the Council will pass this bill a great blow will be struck at the unconscionable bargains made by many money-lenders in this Colony. I have little doubt that the cases which come before the Courts are only a small fraction of their number, and I commend the Bill to your favour in the full assurance that it will have the effect of relieving many members of the subordinate branch of the public service from what has hitherto constituted a very serious drawback to their efficiency and self-respect.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I think, Sir, that we are all agreed, or we shall be agreed, that a good case has been made out for protecting Government servants in the way indicated. But, Sir, my point is this: I do not see why equal protection should not be extended to other members of the community who are not public servants. If money-lenders take advantage of public servants earning a comparatively small salary and charge usurious rates of interest, it seems to me that it is only right that people who are not Government servants, and who are also charged considerable rates of interest, also require a measure of protection in addition to public servants. It seems to me that a measure of this sort should be extended to others besides public servants.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK.—I desire to support my colleague's remarks in that respect. In the first place I object to the Bill because it is a distinct form of class legislation which cannot but have an unfortunate effect on the Colony. In the second place, if the argument be true that public servants whose salaries are limited are likely to get into debt, it is equally true of the small salaried commercial assistant. And if the object of the Bill is to prevent money being lent to such people as are classed, it is surely equally desirable that it should be made applicable to the Colony as a whole, and so prevent the system of money-lending, which is acknowledged to be an universal curse.

His EXCELLENCY—I am sorry I cannot accept the suggestions of Hon. Members. It is very necessary to protect public servants in this manner, for the success of the whole Government administration depends on the integrity of its public servants. It is a very serious matter for public servants to owe money and it ought to be prevented by all possible means. It might be argued that it is undesirable for clerks in mercantile firms to owe money, but that does not affect the administration of public affairs, as it would in the case of a public servant owing money. It is a difficult thing, I think, to pass such wide legislation as suggested, and I think the Council will be justified, and I hope the unofficial members will take that view in, at any rate, taking the first step to protect the most important section of the community which is in our midst. I therefore ask Hon. Unofficial Members to pass this Bill. I need hardly say that it is not a Bill that one would like to see passed without the full concurrence of the unofficial members.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the second reading of the Bill, and it was passed a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On sub-section 1(*c*), of Clause 3,

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK moved that the word "like" should be inserted so as to make it clear as to what was really meant by the section. He thought the insertion of the word would remove any possibility of ambiguity in construction; the word "like" to come after the word "instruments," which had a very wide meaning.

The amendment was accepted, and the Bill passed through Committee with this amendment.

On Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING UP) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914." In doing so he said:—

This is the third amending Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding Up) Ordinance, but I think that in view of the fact that the principal Ordinance was introduced at very short notice, and broke up what was then practically new ground, it is not surprising that a certain number

of amendments have been necessary. One may perhaps hope that this is the last amendment, at all events the last one of any size and importance it will be necessary to make in the principal Ordinance. And I would like, Sir, to acknowledge the assistance received, both in connection with this Bill and also of the other Bills, from the various members of the legal profession. I think, too, it is very largely due to the discretion of the liquidators, and the reasonableness of creditors as a whole, that the liquidations have been carried on with as little legislation and litigation as they have been carried out. The Bill contains, of course, a great deal of minute detail which I think it will be more convenient to explain in committee if explanation should be necessary, and perhaps now, as far as possible, to keep to certain generally broad particulars, and not deal with the details of the Bill at present. I would like to explain, though, that it will be necessary to go into some detail owing to the unavoidable confusion in what I might call the terminology of this Ordinance. I think the confusion is unavoidable, but I think also that it can be unravelled with the exercise of a little care. The point I refer to is the various definitions which have been applied to what we now call, and were generally called "enemies." There are three main terms in this Ordinance. The first is "enemy," the second is "enemy subject," and the third "alien enemy." When the first Ordinance was passed the object was, of course, to wind up businesses of the Germans and Austrians which were being carried on in this Colony, and the term adopted was "alien enemy." The term "alien enemy" was adopted in deference to the terminology which was then being used in the United Kingdom. "Alien enemy" was defined in the principal Ordinance, and it includes three things: enemy subjects, corporations established in enemy territory, and firms which had as a partner an enemy subject. That was perhaps a somewhat artificial definition, but it was devised, of course, with the principal object in view of roping in all the German and Austrian firms who had been carrying on business here. It has now been found necessary for the purpose of this Bill to define the term "enemy," and accordingly clause 2 of the Bill provides that "enemy," excepting that one term "alien enemy," which is still kept, means any natural person who is treated as an enemy by the law, and any firm or other body which is enemy. In other words, enemy means, first of all, a person resident or carrying on business in enemy territory; secondly, corporations carrying on business in enemy territory; thirdly, corporations established in enemy territory, and, fourthly, any firm or body which has one of its members an enemy. The term "enemy subject" is of course quite simple. It means the subject of a State for the time being at war with His Majesty's forces, and includes a corporation constituted according to the laws of that foreign State. Some difficulty has arisen in England and has been commented on in the Courts, but I think that it is inevitable, and, as I say, the exercise of a certain amount of care in each case will trace it out, and it will be found that the confusion is apparent and not real. Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill give the Court wider power to stay legal proceedings brought against liquidators. Cases may arise in which justice could not be done if the case were heard during the war, owing, for instance, to the impossibility of obtaining evidence, and it seems desirable that the decision on such a point should rest with a judicial tribunal and not with the executive. It is possible that the Court already has inherent jurisdiction in the matter, but it seems advisable to give it express jurisdiction. Clauses 5 and 6 are intended to dispel possible doubts as to the existence of powers which have been, or may have to be, assumed. It will be noticed that the liquidators are declared to have power to transfer the property of the persons whose affairs they are winding up whether they can or can not produce the documents of title relating to such property. Clause 8 provides that liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the assets in the first instance on the footing that no interest accrues on any debt after the commencement of the winding up. This provision has been borrowed from the law relating to bankruptcy. The clause does not take away the right of the creditor to interest, if his debt carries interest, and any surplus assets may be applied in payment of such interest. The rights of secured creditors are saved.

Clause 10 has been the subject of a good deal of discussion and negotiation. It introduces a power of disclaimer, modelled on the power of disclaimer in bankruptcy, which may be made use of in the case of any leases which the liquidators have been unable to deal with otherwise. Any person injured by the disclaimer will be treated as a creditor of the alien enemy to the extent of such injury, and a right to obtain the decision of the Court on the amount of damage suffered is recognised. It will be noticed that sub-clause (3) provides that where a liquidator has sublet the premises with the consent of the lessor the latter shall not be entitled to destrain on such premises except for the rent payable under the sub-lease, and shall not be entitled to re-enter except for breach of some covenant contained in the sub-lease. Clause 11 provides machinery for compelling secured creditors to realise their securities. On such realisation the secured creditor is to retain the amount to which he is entitled under the terms of the security and is to pay the balance to the liquidator. In case of dispute as to the amount of which the secured creditor is entitled the latter has a right to a decision of the Court on the point. It is, of course, possible that in some cases, owing to contingent liabilities, it will not be possible at present to define exactly the amount to which the secured creditor is entitled, and in such cases it may be necessary that the total proceeds should continue to be held by the secured creditor, if the total liability, ascertained and contingent, exceeds the amount of the proceeds. Clause 13 prohibits any immovable property sold in the liquidations from passing under the control of persons who now are enemies or enemy subjects. A reference to the definition in clause 2 will show that "prohibited control" is defined so as to include control after the conclusion of peace by persons who are now enemies or enemy subjects. Both that term and the term "corporation under enemy control" have been defined as widely as possible in order to include every possible form of control by or on behalf of persons who are now enemies or enemy subjects. Clause 13 prohibits liquidators from transferring property to prohibited control. Clause 14 provides for statutory declarations being made to enable liquidators to test the *bona fides* of intending purchasers. The form of these declarations are given in clause 22. Clause 15 prohibits purchasers of immovable property from the liquidators from transferring such property to prohibited control without the permission of the Governor. It also provides that any person contravening the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the Crown the sum of $50,000. The reference to the permission of the Governor is intended to meet difficulties which might otherwise arise hereafter on the transfer of immovable property sold in the liquidations, as no doubt a time will eventually arrive when it will be very difficult to ascertain whether a sale will not involve a transfer to prohibited control as defined in this bill. In such cases the prohibited control suspected may be merely technical and of no practical importance, and it would seem undesirable that vendors should be unable to sell except at a depreciated price and at the risk of committing a technical offence, and equally undesirable that purchasers acting on all good faith should have to take property with a technical flaw in the title. Probably in such cases after due enquiry the Governor's permission would be given to the transfer. Clause 16 provides for the forfeiture of immovable property sold in liquidations which comes under prohibited control. Clause 17 gives the Governor power to require particulars for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain whether any such property is under prohibited control. Clause 18 deals with the question of trade marks belonging to alien enemies. Now that the liquidations are coming to an end and the control of the liquidators for all practical purposes will soon cease it has become necessary to make some other provision in order to retain Government control over these marks and to prevent their use by unauthorised persons. The method adopted is to vest the trade marks in the Custodian, together with the goodwill of the trades in which they were used. It is also necessary to provide for the keeping of these marks on the register because when the liquidators have paid in all their surplus assets to the Custodian they will have no funds from which to pay renewal fees. This point is dealt with by providing that none of these marks shall be removed from the register for non-payment of renewal fees except by order of the Governor, and it is also provided that any such marks which have been removed for non-payment of renewal fees shall be restored to the register.

Clause 19 provides that the validity of acts done by liquidators is not to be questioned on the ground that at the time when the act was done the person whose affairs are being wound up was not an alien enemy, or had died, or, in the case of a corporate body, had ceased to exist. Clause 20 provides that no legal proceeding of any kind shall be brought against any liquidator or public officer, except with the permission of the Governor, in respect of any act or omission connected with any winding up under the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinances. Clause 21 provides that the provisions of the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance shall continue for such period after the conclusion of the war as may seem proper to the Governor. It also provides for consideration, at the end of the war, and how the assets shall be dealt with in view of the way in which British property has been dealt with by the enemy. I now beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 18, "Goodwill and trade marks vested in Custodian,"

The HON. MR. HOLYOAK said:—I would suggest that in place of the words "vested in the Custodian of enemy property as from the commencement of this Ordinance," the following words should be substituted:—"And shall continue vested in him and shall not be assignable or transferable by him to any present enemy subject for a period of ten years from the commencement of the Ordinance." I think that will have the effect of preventing the return of the trades marks in question to our enemies should they return to us, which we all hope will not be the case. This is really asking for no more than is granted in Clause 13, where immovable property is not to be returned to the enemy. The net result of it would be to do away with such trade marks for ever.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—The two cases, if I might say so, are not analogous, because immovable property is considered to be property held until the conclusion of the war on behalf of the former owner. That property is not allowed to be acquired, and the profits are not taken away. In the case of trade marks it is, of course, not provided that the trade marks shall be assigned by the custodian for a period of ten years. That would have the effect of preventing the enemy owning any land in our Colony. We will not be able to deal with these rights, as no doubt the Hon. Member would wish to deal, until a general consideration of the position both here and in other parts of the British Empire, and also in Germany. Of course, there are many British trade marks in Germany, and these must be taken into account in dealing with enemy trade mark rights here. I do not think, Sir, it would be safe to accept the suggested amendment.

His EXCELLENCY:—I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment, for the reasons which the Attorney-General has pointed out.

The HON. MR. HOLYOAK:—Then I must move the suggestion as an amendment to the definition in clause 2. I realised that it was possible that the Government would not see its way clear to accept the amendment, just as it could not see its way clear to accept the original one proposed by me. But I press for it because I know that it is the wish of the mercantile community here that these trade marks should be destroyed, and as our only way of meeting the Government in public meeting is in the Legislative Council, so I have voiced their views on the subject. I now move the amendment to the Clause. It has been stated that it would destroy the marks; that is precisely what we desire to achieve.

The HON. MR. ANTON:—I beg to second Mr. Holyoak's amendment.

His EXCELLENCY:—I am sorry Hon. Members are pushing this question. If the question applied to Hongkong it would be quite simple, but, as the ATTORNEY-GENERAL has indicated, it is a much larger question. It is a question of Imperial policy, and it seems somewhat unreasonable that the mercantile community of Hongkong, for whom Hon. Members have just spoken, should expect that their desire should override the carefully thought out policy of His Majesty's Government, not only for Hongkong but for the whole of the British Empire.

Council then voted on the amendment. All the unofficial members voted for the amendment, and all the official members voted against it, and the amendment was thus declared lost.

On Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Protection of Women and Girls' Ordinance, 1897." In doing so he said:—

The Bill deals with the offence of harbouring or receiving women or girls brought into this Colony by force or by fraud, and girls taken out of the care of their parents or guardians. The existing law has been found inadequate for the purpose of dealing with the serious offence of the abduction of unmarried girls. This is due to two reasons. In the first place the present section applies only where the girl has been *taken* out of the possession of her parent or guardian. It is believed that many girls get lost or run away from their homes and are then picked up by the abductors. In the second place it is necessary under the existing law for the prosecution to prove that the accused knew that the girl had been taken away from her parent or guardian against the will of the parent or guardian. This is generally very difficult to prove. The girl is generally either an unintelligent or an unwilling witness, and the facts relating to her leaving her home are often known to no one in the Colony except to herself and to the accused. Clause 3 of the bill alters the law on these two points. It makes it an offence to harbour an unmarried girl who has left her parents or guardians without their consent, as well as to harbour a girl who has been taken out of the possession of her parents or guardians. It also throws on the accused, once it is proved that he knowingly harboured the girl, the onus of proving that he did not know that she left her parent or guardian without the consent of the parent or guardian. It has also been thought advisable to raise the age in the case of this offence to 21 years. This amendment, by clause 5 of the bill, is also made in section 26 of the principal Ordinance. The age is also raised to 21 in the case of offences under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the principal Ordinance. The opportunity has been taken to transfer paragraph 2 of section 18 of the principal Ordinance to section 19. I now beg to move the second reading.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-nine cents ($97,864.89) in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Goods Examination Shed at Kowloon Station.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-nine cents ($4,673.79) in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Building Coaches.

The vote was agreed to.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven thousand and forty dollars ($7,040) in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, *B.*—Volunteers, Other Charges, Volunteer Reserve, Capitation Grant.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON IMPROVEMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollar ($14,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Communications, Improvements to Roads and Bridges.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY also laid on the table the Financial Returns for the year 1916.

The vote was agreed to.

COMPANY MEETING.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., yesterday. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and those also present were:—Messrs. R. Shewan, J. Jonckheer, A. H. Skelton and A. O. Lang (Consulting Committee), T. C. Nixon, and G. Morton Smith (Secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—The meeting was called to formally confirm the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on March 9th, with regard to the reduction of the capital. I therefore beg to propose the confirmation, as special resolutions, of the following:—(1) That the issued capital of the Company be reduced from $277,230 divided into 27,723 shares of $10 each, to $194,061 divided into 27,723 shares of $7 each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's General Managers shall appoint) to the holders of the 27,723 shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of $3 per share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said shares from $10 to $7; (2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing resolution.

Mr. R. SHEWAN seconded, and the special resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

COMPANY REPORT.

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

The following abbreviated summary of the year's working of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., has been received by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the Colonial Register for the Company:—

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account—$90,887.15.10.
Placed to Reserve Fund—£10,000.
Carried Forward—£18,804.13.8.
Final Dividend Less Tax at 4/6 in the £—2/- per share.
Average Price obtained for Rubber—2/5.
All-in cost—11.20d.
1917 Estimate Rubber—1,370,000lbs.
1917 Estimate Cocoanuts—2,900,000 nuts.
Forward Sales, 259½ tons Rubber at 2/5½.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

The Scouts Company will furnish a guard of honour, 2 Officers and 50 Rank and File, to receive Rear-Admiral Yamaji at Blake Pier at 10.45 a.m. on Friday, 30th instant. Dress: Review order (khaki).

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

PARADES

Friday, 30th inst.:—
Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Signaling Section "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Cpl. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Sunday, 1st April, for Field Practices:—
"B" Company Platoons 7 and 8 on the Cricket Ground at 8.15 a.m.
Platoons 5 and 6 on the Cricket Ground at 9.45 a.m.
Kowloon Residents at Kowloon City Pier at 8.45 a.m. and 10.15 a.m respectively. All exempted members, Signallers and members of Machine-gun Section who have not already fired will attend.
Dress, Light Marching Order—Haversacks (with food), waterbottles (filled), belts and pouches—topees will be worn. Each man will bring with him 20 rounds of ball ammunition in clips. All Officers and N.C.Os will carry field-glasses. Greatcoats will be worn over equipment and left on the launch at Kowloon City.
Signalling in "A" Co. will parade as detailed by the Signalling Sergeant for Signalling and Telephone work.

STRENGTH.

Pte. J. Wilson having joined is allotted Corps No. 650 and posted to Co. "B," Platoon No. VII, Section 12.

NOTICE.

All members of the Reserve are required to forward to the Captain Superintendent of Police a completed form under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1916. Copies of the form can be obtained from the Pass Office, Central Police Station. Members should also register any of their families who are eighteen years old or over.

(Sd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

The sitting of Class XI. (Inspector Gordon), ordered for April 6th (Good Friday), is cancelled.

PARADES.

There will be no Recruits or other parades on Friday, April 6th, or Monday, April 9th.

TRANSFER.

P.c. 761 Tennent is transferred for all duties from No. 2 Section to No. 1 Section.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR
GOLFERS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS. CADDY BAGS. SHAFTS.

FROM 65 CENTS EACH — GOLF BALLS — FROM 65 CENTS EACH
INCLUDING

ARCH-COLONELS. $1.35 EACH.
PATENT COLONELS. $1.15 EACH.
"BRITISH HONOR." $1.35 EACH.
"BLACK AND WHITE." $1.15 EACH.
BRAMBLE MIDGETS. $1.35 EACH.
DIMPLE MIDGETS. $1.35 EACH.
THE "OINCH." 90 CENTS EACH.
THE "BOB." 65 CENTS EACH.



SPALDING'S
GOLD-MEDAL GOLF CLUBS.

WOOD CLUBS, $5.50 EACH.
LADIES' MODELS, A SPECIALITY
IRONS, $4.75 EACH.
TAYLOR'S CLUBS, $3.50 EACH.
FORGAN'S CLUBS, FROM $4.00 EACH.

CADDY BAGS
STOCKED IN TWELVE STYLES,
FROM $3.75 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
18

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain. — Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—
Wing On Co., Ltd.
Sincere Co., Ltd.
Sun Co., Ltd.
Cheong Tai.
Nam Hing Loong.
Ty Sing.
Sang Tai.
Kwan Tye.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Obtainable in Canton from
SINCERE CO., LTD.
Stocked by
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

PRICES DUTY PAID.
QUARTS—$20.00 per case of 4 dozen.
or $5.10 per dozen.
PINTS—$26.50 per case of 8 dozen.
or $3.40 per dozen.



Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.
[94-2

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 348

JUST ARRIVED:
SEMI-TRIMMED HATS.
VOILE AND MUSLIN BLOUSES
VOILE GOWNS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE,"

THEATRE ROYAL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

AUCTION

of

Seats in Centre of Dress Circle,

by

H. P. WHITE, Esq.

SMOKING ROOM, HONGKONG HOTEL,

NOON on WEDNESDAY, April 4th.

All are invited to attend.

[452

G. R.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of EMELIE PECK, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 15th day of April, 1917.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1917.

HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Administrator.

[450

In the Estate of MARY SYDNEY ANN D'ALTON, sometimes known as MARY OLIVER D'ALTON, late of Paddington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY D'ALTON, otherwise known as PHILLIP COURTNEY and ASOKA, son of the above-named deceased, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned respecting his Share of the above Estate.

T. W. GARRETT,
Public Trustee.

Public Trust Office,
Sydney, 2nd March, 1917. [451

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th April, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th April, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1917. 24

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [431

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33:—"Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every such addition."

34:—"Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found."

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 30th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1917. [388

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.

[401

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply— "X. Y. Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[322

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.

97

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

[402

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

69

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.

[402

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[291

TO LET.

OFFICES, at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

"THE RETREAT," No. 58, THE PEAK.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.

[28

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, Furnished.

8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett, Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KELLETT CREST, 63, PEAK.

No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

"CLOVELLY," No. 12, Peak Road.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

30

WANTED.

GOOD SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITER, preference visible model.

Reply to—
"T.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[443

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

[12

BIRTHS.

HARRIS.—On 28th March, at Tung Shan, Canton, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. HARRIS, of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, a son. (Shanghai papers please copy.)

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HEWITT.—On March 19th, at the Government Civil Hospital, the wife of Rev. W. H. HEWITT, of a son.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG 30TH MARCH, 1917.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

THE Germans in China have no cause to complain of any lack of courtesy and consideration by the Chinese authorities. They have, it is true, lost their extra-territorial rights, their concessions have been annulled, and they must register themselves at the nearest police-station or district yamen within a prescribed period, but, otherwise, the severance of diplomatic relations leaves them at liberty to continue those plans by which they hope to re-establish their commercial position after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. It is to be hoped that the Chinese will not make the mistake of being unduly lenient. They know how vindictive Germany can be when dealing with those who fall within her power, but they have not had the bitter experience of the Allies to teach them how utterly unscrupulous she can be in advancing her political ends. The British people are beginning, late in the day, to understand that, under whatever guise he may be found, the German must always be regarded as suspect and his powers of mischief rigidly curtailed. It is dangerous to leave him uncontrolled and useless to place him on parole. For these reasons we view with some misgiving the latitude which is still allowed the Germans in the interior of China. "They will receive proper protection as regards their persons and property, and they may pursue their avocations, provided they are of a peaceful and unobjectionable character." Who is to investigate the nefarious designs which may lie hidden behind an ostensibly "peaceful avocation?" The German Colonial Secretary—the official who still retains his title, and, presumably his pay, although the *raison d'être* of his department has long since disappeared—claims as advance apostles of German *kultur* even the German missionaries, who, in addition to preaching the Divine Word, carry the light of German "civilisation" to all those districts which they penetrate. It may be urged that China has done all that she is legitimately entitled to do until there has been an actual declaration of war, but that does not remove the danger of the situation as it exists to-day. In point of fact, the seizure of the concessions and the internment of German ships might in themselves be regarded as hostile acts, but no one, in the circumstances, will blame China for taking these very necessary preliminary precautions. To regularise the position and to safeguard effectively the interests of China and of the Allies war should be declared without delay. The Chinese Naval authorities appear to have acted with very commendable promptitude in taking charge of the German vessels at Shanghai before the branch of relations became generally known. No time was given the Germans in which to put into execution their plans for the destruction of the ships. The bombs which were in readiness had to be dropped harmlessly overboard, or left in the charge of the Chinese Naval officers, and the danger of serious damage to the harbour was consequently averted. The discoveries at the German "medical school" which has recently been closed by the French Municipal Council at Shanghai, in whose jurisdiction it was situated, are very suggestive of the lengths to which Germans will go under the cloak of their "peaceful avocations." The institution is described as a miniature Krupp's, constituting a menace to the peace of the district. There is plenty of evidence, also, to show that Germany has used her position in China to foster sedition among the Mohammedan subjects of the British Empire, and has spared neither effort nor money to achieve her objects, utterly regardless of the laws of neutrality. In the light of such a record it is interesting to read the German Minister's farewell message to his countrymen whom he leaves behind. "Our work, in the honour, and for the benefit of our country"—he wrote—"has been, temporarily, brought to a standstill by an explosion of the world-wide political hurricane. Unprotected as we are, we are anticipating, without anger or hatred, but with happy foresight, the day that will come later on. Our Emperor, our country, and our consciences are the judges of the sacrifices we have suffered, and also of the gifts that the genius of our race has offered to this country. May the Almighty God, on whose altar we place the laurels of our victories, and from whose bosom we draw new strength and perseverance, take all the Germans in China under his protection." The day which His Excellency anticipates with such "happy foresight" will never dawn. We hope, however, that the day is not far distant when China will align herself with the Allies in order that vigorous measures may be taken for dealing with the Germans as they deserve and thus safeguarding the Republic from internal disorders.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 17th March, amounted to 65,059 tons, and the sales to 61,001 tons.

The Shanghai A.D.C. have forwarded to the Treasurer of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund, the sum of $4,778.55, the proceeds of the recent production of "Passers By."

An old Chinese man has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained in Kennedy Town by being knocked down and run over by a motor-car containing a party of Europeans returning from Deep Water Bay.

An armed robbery is reported from West Point. Six men, armed with knives, entered a house there, occupied by a woman, who was cut on the face by one of the men when she attempted to raise an alarm. The thieves got off with $170 in money and a quantity of articles.

The seats in the centre of the Dress Circle at the St. George's Day Shakespearean performance at the Theatre Royal will be sold by auction at the Hongkong Hotel next Wednesday, at noon.

The death of Mons. C. Blanchet, the French vice-Consul at Canton, from enteric, on the 28th inst., has cast a gloom over the community of Shameen. The deceased gentleman, though he arrived only a few months ago, had won many friends by his kind and genial manners. He leaves a widow and two little daughters to mourn his loss, and for them deep sympathy is felt by all the foreign residents of Shameen.

A SMALL EDITION OF KRUPPS AT SHANGHAI.

A GERMAN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Deutche Medizinschule, in the French Concession, Shanghai, which the French authorities have taken over, is described by the *North-China Daily News* as "a small edition of Krupps." As a commercial exhibition in which 400 Chinese were trained solely in the use of German goods, the school—says our Northern contemporary—was undoubtedly in the forefront of such institutions in the Far East. As a factory its plant made it no inconsiderable menace to the peace of this district. Shells should form no part of the decoration of a school, they should be no part of the training of an electrical engineer, and their presence, together with models of torpedo-boats, plant for casting receptacles which might be used for explosives, and rifles, puts the Deutche Medizinschule in no very favourable light. Until the contents of the buildings are inventoried it will be impossible to say what were the potentialities of the school. Up to the present, however, 100 rifles have been found. They might have been used for training the students. That can be the only plausible explanation, but any such number of arms in the possession of Germans must nowadays be regarded with suspicion.

SHIPPING NEWS.

S.S. "POLTAVA" GOES ASHORE IN A FOG.

The s.s. *Poltava*, a well-known regular ship on the Shanghai-Magasak-Vladivostock run, went aground on the Saddles, about 90 miles from Shanghai, in a thick fog on the 21st inst. There was no loss of life. The passengers, comprising four Europeans and twenty-four Chinese, were landed on the islands and subsequently conveyed to Shanghai by the vessels which went to the rescue of the stranded ship. It is feared that the *Poltava*, which is a steamer of 2,425 gross and 1987 net tonnage, is a total wreck.

PILING POLES.

CLAIM IN THE HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT.

In the Hongkong Summary Court, yesterday, before Sir William Rees Davies, Fook Cheong, contractor, claimed $30 from W. L. Weaser, architect and surveyor, being balance due for piling poles in the foundations of No. 36A and 36B, Praya East.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff said that he supplied the defendant with two kinds of poles. His original account to the plaintiff totalled $470.70 but he only received $300. Then the defendant made a complaint about the poles and deducted $30 and $5 for tar. The defendant want a commission of $100, and his clerk wanted $10.

Defendant stated that the arrangements were between the building owner and the contractor. He received $400 from the building owner which he paid to plaintiff. The deduction of $30 was for some work done by another contractor altogether, and was made by the building contractor. He knew nothing about it. He also denied borrowing any money from the plaintiff.

In reply to Mr. Hind, defendant said that he knew nothing about the financial arrangements between the building owner and the contractor.

His Lordship informed the plaintiff that, according to the evidence before him, plaintiff should have sued the building owner. Unless there was some special arrangement the architect was not liable. It would have been better if the plaintiff had been informed of this fact, since it might have saved the plaintiff from coming to Court.

Mr. Hind said the plaintiff had been informed of that fact.

Judgment was given for defendant.

KOWLOON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

RESIDENTS' PETITION SUCCESSFUL.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council yesterday, an important report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Public Works Committee was laid upon the table. This had reference to the recent petition by residents and property owners of Kowloon for the removal of the remainder of the hill to the north of the extension of Nathan Road.

The report was as follow:—

(1.)—The Chairman informed the Committee that, when Nathan Road was projected, the cutting of it through the hill immediately to the north of Yaumati Theatre was found to involve the removal of 120,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, the estimated cost of which was $80,500. Such an outlay was considered prohibitive and it was therefore decided to defer the execution of the work and to endeavour to arrange for the removal of the earth and rock in connection with the execution of reclamation work for which the material in question would be necessary. The postponement of the work did not appear to be of serious moment as the road was blocked about 800 yards further north by Kowloon Farm Lot 2, the lessee of which had declined to entertain proposals which were made to him for the conversion and re-adjustment of his lot to enable Nathan Road to be extended.

Arrangements for the conversion of Kowloon Farm Lot 2 were concluded in August last and, meanwhile, the quantity of earth and rock to be removed at the place under consideration has been reduced in the manner indicated to 44,000 cubic yards. The cost of removing what is now left (44,000 cubic yards) is estimated at about $40,000 and, as about 75 per cent. of it is rock and any blasting operation must be conducted with care on account of the proximity of buildings, it is estimated that its removal will extend over a period of about 2 years. To the above, must be added the cost of kerbing, channelling and macadamising the portion of new roadway, which is estimated at $4,000, making $44,000 in all.

The Chairman submitted a plan showing how it was possible to make immediate provision for extending Nathan Road, in a temporary manner, round the base of the hill, a sufficient area of Crown land being available for this purpose. The temporary road would have a minimum width of 30 feet. He also called attention to the necessity for removing the existing public latrine, adjoining Market Street, which would obstruct the future extension of Nathan Road on its permanent alignment. In order to provide a suitable site for the re-erection of the latrine, an area of land in the vicinity, forming part of a lot, would have to be resumed. The resumption of the area referred to would result in rendering available for sale, on completion of Nathan Road Extension, a considerable area of Crown land which would otherwise have to be devoted to the formation of a public road bounding the lot in question.

By adopting this proposal, the removal of the hill by present methods could be permitted to continue until such time as the extension of Nathan Road on its permanent alignment become advisable. The estimated cost of the foregoing proposals was $14,500. The Chairman informed the Committee that there was no provision in this year's Estimates for any of the items involved.

The Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the temporary extension of the road, including the removal of the public latrine and resumption of the area already mentioned, at a total estimated cost of $14,500, be carried out, the work being treated as urgent and a supplementary vote for it being taken as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXPLANATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In reference to our Limerick, published in your to-day's issue, which brings in the name of "Taikoo," we should like to explain that when writing this we did not realize that Taikoo was the name of a firm in Hongkong. We used the word in the same sense as we used the word "Wanchai" in our previous Limerick. We trust that this will be understood.—Yours faithfully,

HASTINGS, HODGE & Co.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

PAUL DUFAULT IN HONGKONG.

Mr. Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor, and his concert party, arrived in Hongkong yesterday. Mr. Dufault has just completed a very successful tour of Australia and New Zealand, and is now *en route* to America. He will give a brief season of three concerts in this city, starting early next week. The tenor will be assisted by Miss Pauline Bindley, an Australian soprano, and Ernest Empson, a New Zealand pianist. Mr. Dufault is also accompanied by his manager, Mr. Frederic Shipman, the New York impresario.

THE WAR.

GERMAN GHOUL-LIKE BARBARITIES.

AMERICAN MEASURES FOR WAR.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION:

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROGRESS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

MORE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

LONDON, March 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—Our cavalry captured the villages, Villers Faucon and Saulcourt. We drove off an attack at Equancourt with considerable German losses.

We established ourselves at two points on the Doignies-Lagnicourt road after a short fight, and made progress to the south and west of Croiselles, where we met with strong resistance. We carried out successful raids on the east of Aixnoulette and on the north of Neuville-St.-Vaast.

CAVALRY CONSPICUOUS.

CAPTURE VILLAGES AND LEADING THE PUSH.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarter's in France, telegraphing this afternoon, states that the cavalry continues to play a big part in the advance, capturing two more villages. Since yesterday we have pushed on, roughly, 3,000 yards on a five mile front between Longa Vesnes and Equancourt.

The enemy's destructiveness has frequently been too thorough, having had to abandon large supplies of stores which might have been got away but for the time spent in cutting down orchards, and devastating flower gardens.

MORE TALES OF ROBBERY.

Tales of robbery continue. In some cases the Germans make general levies prior to leaving, taking the last franc of the poor inhabitants, also all share certificates.

FRENCH ACTIVITIES.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 29th.

A French *communiqué* states that between the Somme and the Oise there has been great reciprocal artillerying, especially at the Essigny-Bauay front.

Our fire dispersed working parties south of St. Quentin in Champagne. After a violent bombardment on the west of Maisons des Champagne, the Germans strongly attacked and gained a footing in some of our first line elements. Our fire smashed all attempts on Maisons des Champagne, with sanguinary enemy losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse we maintained an effective and destructive fire on enemy organisations on Hill 304 and Morthomme (second).

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 28th.

A German official wireless message says:—We counted one thousand dead Englishmen on the battlefield between Lagnicourt and Morchies since March 26th. As evidence of the success of our plans, the French advance on the west bank of the Oise, near La-Fere, collapsed with sanguinary losses.

We captured trenches to the south of Ripont, and took three hundred prisoners.

A counter-attack drove off French detachments which had penetrated to the north of Rheims.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUED.

NUMEROUS CAPTURES.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French *communiqué* states:—Between the Somme and the Oise, there is a violent reciprocal artillery duel on the front at Roupy, Essigny and Benay, where our fire stopped dead several attempts at an attack.

South of the Oise, we followed up our success, capturing all the lower forest country and the villages of Petit Barisis, Vemeuil, and Coucy la Ville. Our advance elements at some points reached the western skirts of the forest of Sigobain, in the upper part of Coucy. The losses in this region were slight.

North of Soissons, we made important progress north of Nouville sur Margival.

A successful *coup de main* in Argonne resulted in the capture of twenty prisoners.

There has been a somewhat violent artillery duel at Verdun in the direction of Hill 304, north of Bezonvaux.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French *communiqué* states:—There is nothing to report between the Somme and Oise.

South of the Oise, there is lively reciprocal artillery firing in the region east of the lower forest of Coucy.

We have again progressed to north of the Ailette, and also in the sector east of Leuilly and Neuville sur Margival, where we carried several important *points d'appui*.

There is a most violent artillery struggle in the region between Butte de Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne.

FRENCH PREDICTION OF DESPERATE EFFORT.

PARIS, March 28th.

M. Painleve, Minister of War, in urging the necessity of calling up the 1918 Class, said:—We are entering the decisive phase of the war, but "decisive" is not synonymous with "short." The German retreat has proved the strength and co-ordination of the Anglo-French, but that does not mean that the German armies are weakening; rather that the enemy is mustering his strength for a desperate effort.

GHOUL-LIKE ATROCITIES.

GRAVES BROKEN OPEN AND PILLAGED.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states that the full atrociousness of the conduct of the Germans in the evacuated territories is now only appearing. They not only broke open vaults in churchyards and used them as machine-gun shelters, but systematically pillaged the graves of the well-to-do for the zinc and lead linings of the coffins, and possibly for ornaments and jewels.

Several graves in cemeteries were torn up in ghoul-like fashion, the coffins broken up, the remains of the dead scattered, and rubbish and filth thrown into the yawning graves. In contrast to this, the Germans show an almost exaggerated respect for their own dead. Their trim and gaudy cemeteries abound with pompous epitaphs to "Fallen German Heroes" and with characteristically-inscribed tombstones stolen from neighbouring French cemeteries.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINISM.

A WEEK'S BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for a week at British ports number 2,314; sailings, 2,433; sunk, 18, over 1,600 tons (including the *Asturias*), 7 under 1,600 tons; unsuccessfully attacked, 13; fishing boats sunk, 10, of which 9 were sailing boats.

RUSSIAN SEA-PLANE ATTACK.

NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 29th.

Russian sea-plane squadrons raided Berkos, 25 miles north-west of Constantinople, and dropped 50 bombs on the aqueduct supplying Constantinople with water. Another squadron bombed Tultcha.

DUNKIRK SHELLED.

TWO VICTIMS.

LONDON, March 29th.

German torpedo-boats fired 60 shells on Dunkirk at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th instant. There were two victims.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

WHY DETAILS OF SINKINGS ARE NOT PUBLISHED.

LONDON, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara explained that the accounts of sinkings were not allowed to be published, because to do so would give information to the enemy which otherwise would not be obtainable. But in all cases the owners or Lloyds were confidentially informed. The former communicated with the relatives.

FRENCH SHIPPING ARRIVALS

PARIS, March 28th.

The average daily number of merchantmen arriving in France during February was 95, for the first fortnight of March 110, and from then until March 25th, 131.

BRITISH DESTROYER MINED.

SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, March 27th.

The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was recently mined and sunk in the Channel. Four officers and seventeen men were saved.

THE "ASTURIAS."

A GERMAN ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, March 27th.

The Admiralty announces that the British hospital ship, the *Asturias*, while steaming with all navigation lights, all distinguishing Red Cross signs, and brilliantly illuminated, was torpedoed without warning on the night of March 20th.

The military casualties are eleven dead and three missing, including a female staff nurse. Seventeen were injured. The crew casualties are twenty dead and nine missing, including a stewardess. Twenty two were injured.

The torpedoing of this ship is an achievement claimed by the U boats in a German wireless Press message.

MORE WOMEN THAN USUAL ABOARD.

More women were aboard than usual, as many nurses whose service had expired were returning, eagerly anticipating a stay at Home.

One boat capsized while being launched, some of the occupants being an hour in the water. The survivors were most cheery, being dressed in the most heterogeneous clothing—pyjamas, quilts, etc. Many had cut hands and feet.

Several of the Medical Corps, including three nurses, are missing.

The explosion was made worse by the fact that the torpedo exploded in the part of the ship where the disinfectants were stored, the fumes from the chemicals being suffocating.

The bodies of the Captain and twenty-four medical orderlies were landed on Thursday morning. All were wearing life-belts. Some had been drowned and some had died from exposure.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 29th.

A Russian official report states:—On our western front German attacks east of Illuxt and north-west of Postavy were repulsed.

In a night attack at Boguchi, north-east of Krevo, the enemy occupied part of our trenches, but an immediate counter-attack restored the situation.

We attacked by gas on the Stokhod river, in the region of Borovna.

On the Roumanian front, south of the river Tchabarioche, we are fighting for positions lost on the 23rd instant.

The enemy, in an attack south of the river Ussa, south-east of Moinesti, occupied part of our positions after a desperate fight.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 28th.

A German official wireless message says:—The thaw has reduced fighting on the east front.

We penetrated the Russian positions on the north-eastern slope of Coman, in the wooded Carpathians, and we returned with prisoners and booty.

We stormed the fortified ridge to the south of the Uz Valley, and took 150 prisoners. Counter-attacks failed.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MACEDONIAN OPERATIONS.

ENEMY ATTACK FOILED.

LONDON, March 28th.

A French Macedonian *communiqué* says:—After violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked the trenches we captured on the 26th instant at Cervenastena, but our barrage stopped him.

MONASTIR PRISONERS.

The prisoners captured in the recent operations in the Monastir region total 2,104.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

VISITED BY SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

ROME, March 28th.

General Sir William Robertson spent a week visiting the Middle and Lower Isonzo and the Trentino fronts. He was given an audience by the King, who invested him with a high decoration. A distinguished French General also simultaneously visited the front.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

100,000,000 DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, March 28th.

Messrs. Morgan announce a new French loan of $100,000,000 in two years' notes, convertible into twenty year bonds, with interest at 5½ per cent., issuable at 99, collateral value $120,000,000.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

HARVEST A MILLION TONS DEFICIENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

In the Reichstag Herr Batocki admitted that the harvest had been over-estimated. Pig-stocks were insufficient, therefore many more cattle must be slaughtered. The increase of agricultural products was impossible owing to labour shortage and transport difficulties. He urged all to recognise the seriousness of the situation.

A Socialist member declared that the deficiency in the harvest was a million tons.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PROLONGATION BILL ISSUED.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Parliament Prolongation Bill has been issued. It provides for an extension to the 30th September.

CLOSED ZONE EXTENDED.

HOLLAND NOTIFIED.

AMSTERDAM, March 29th.

The British Government have notified the Dutch Government of an extension of the zone declared closed from the 1st of April.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET

WHAT IS ITS STATUS?

LONDON, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Rowntree asked—Is the Imperial War Cabinet an executive body or only consultative, like the Imperial War Conference?

Mr. Bonar Law—The Imperial War Cabinet is both executive and consultative, its functions being regulated by the nature of the subject under discussion.

Mr. Philip Morrell—If it is executive, what is its relation to the War Cabinet of five? Is it superior or subordinate?

Mr. Bonar Law—It is difficult and not very desirable to define relations which are entirely friendly.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

MINISTERS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE.

PETROGRAD, March 29th.

The Ministers took the oath of Office in the Senate, swearing to serve faithfully and justly the people and the Russian States, sacredly guiding its liberty, rights, honour, and, dignity, refraining from any attempts to restore the old *regime*, and swearing to take all measures to convoke a Constituent Assembly at the soonest possible, on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, to transfer to the Assembly all authority provisionally exercised by the Government, and to bow to the people's will as expressed in that Assembly regarding the form of government and the fundamental laws of the Russian State.

EARLIER CABLES.

A FIGHT TILL COMPLETE VICTORY IS ACHIEVED.

PETROGRAD, March 28th.

The principle that the war must continue until complete victory is everywhere unanimously expressed by the Army, the Navy and the people. The only differences are regarding annexations, to which the most Radical elements are opposed.

Feelings of solidarity between the soldiers and officers are increasing, and it is manifest that all realise the necessity of war to the knife against the enemy.

News from the front shows the same feelings there.

GENERAL IVANOFF ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 28th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, General Ivanoff has been arrested at Kieff.

A POPULAR GENERAL.

PETROGRAD, March 28th.

General Brusiloff has received the oath from the troops on the south-western front. The soldiers shouldered him to Headquarters, where crimson shields were hanging inscribed:—"The troops will conquer the enemy as the nation has conquered the dynasty."

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS TO BRITAIN ASSUMED.

LONDON, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the New Russian Government had assumed the financial obligations of the old Government towards Britain.

ARGENTINE GRAIN & FLOUR.

EXPORT PROHIBITED.

LONDON, March 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the exportation of grain and flour from the Argentine is prohibited, in order to secure the stocks necessary to the country.

HONOURING COLONIAL DELEGATES.

THE FREEDOM OF LONDON.

LONDON, March 28th.

The London City Corporation has decided to confer the Freedom of the City on General Smuts, Sir Edward Morris, and the Indian delegates to the Imperial War Conference. The other delegates have already received the Freedom.

All the delegates lunched with their Majesties the King and Queen to-day.

GERMAN JOURNAL'S WARNING

DEMAND FOR POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 28th.

Vorwaerts, commenting on Russia, continues to warn the Government "against a new and dangerous enemy, namely:—The conviction among free peoples that they are defending the people's freedom." It again urges that the people should be given a greater share in the Government.

The attitude of *Vorwaerts* is significant in view of the fact that it is under Government control.

LATEST CABLES.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

PRONOUNCEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, March 28th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, in moving a resolution urging prompt legislation on the lines of the resolutions passed by the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, declared that in view of the war services of women and post-war questions regarding women's activities, it would be unjust and inexpedient to withhold the franchise from women.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the soldiers must have a voice in the settlement of post-war conditions, and indicated that the Government were not prepared to adopt Proportional Representation. He paid a warm tribute to the services of the women munitioners, and said the Government proposed to leave the question of Woman's Suffrage to the House. He had no doubt what the vote of the House would be. (Cheers.) The Premier hailed the Commission's franchise recommendations, and appealed to the House to pass them substantially as made.

Mr. Bonar Law, at a later stage, announced that, in view of the strongly expressed opinions in debate favouring the Electoral Conference recommendations, the Government had decided to introduce a Bill giving effect to them.

UNIONIST AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

A Unionist amendment limiting electoral reform during the war to the provision of a new register and votes for soldiers and sailors was rejected on a division by 341 votes to 62. Mr. Asquith's motion was afterwards unanimously carried amid loud cheers.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

MR. HUGHES' CANDIDATURE.

MELBOURNE, March 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that Mr. Hughes addressed three thousand people at Bendigo. The audience was most enthusiastic, waving flags, singing the national anthems of the Allies and cheering.

Mr. Hughes' announcement that the question of compulsion might again be submitted to the electorate was continuously cheered. Mr. Hughes eloquently appealed for whole-hearted co-operation in organised efforts to increase the food supply, and generally to the people to conduct the war by means of men, money, and products. He urged the need for products to help the Empire.

He denounced the methods of the Labour caucus, and said "Every loyal Australian is humiliated because in the Senate the Labourites prevented Australia's representation at the Imperial Conference."

In order to refute false statements, Mr. Hughes announced that the soldiers' vote on conscription by means of the Referendum was 72,000 for and 58,000 against. This announcement was loudly cheered.

AUSTRALIAN METALS FOR BRITAIN.

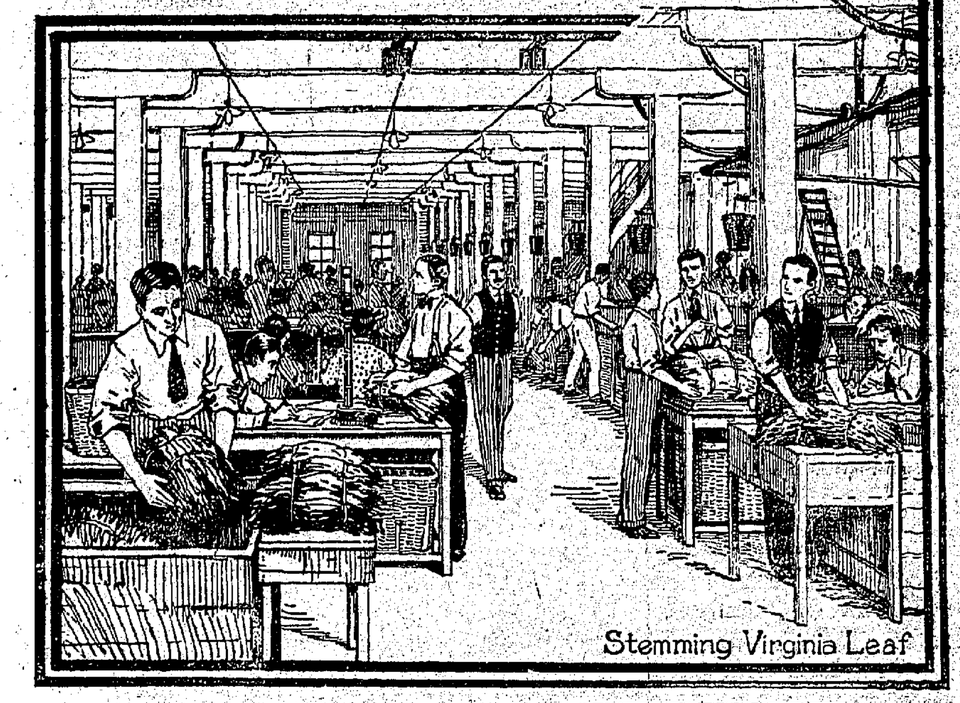
Mr. Hughes has declared himself solid for Australia's output of base metals for ten years to go to Britain.



"Gold Band"
CIGARETTES
Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

REASON FIVE
The Virginia Leaf is absolutely stripped of all its fibrous veins, only the velvety part is retained

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.



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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the
"OLD SQUARE"
WHISKY.
ESTABLISHED
1745.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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Shipped in British vessels.
"Montserrat"
Lime Juice
The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown.
Of All Storekeepers.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.—Liverpool & London.

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"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKYO.

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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

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TO BE SHOT AT SUNRISE
would seem a welcome relief to many who suffer the red hot pain thrusts of neuralgia.
These are the hopeless torture-wracked beings who live in the shadow of constant dread of the stabbing, twisting, unbearable sudden pains and spasms of neuralgia.
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has relieved and cured countless thousands of cases of neuralgia. Rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, strains, swelling, chest pains, backaches, earaches, toothaches and all other painful external maladies must also go.
It has cured so many others—it will do the same for you.
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
FOR RAPID DISCHARGES, EITHER NEW OR OF LONG STANDING, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, &c.
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FOR NERVOUS WEAKNESSES, INSOMNIA, CONSTIPATION, &c.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2/9.
SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LA THERAPIE CO., CRAVEN STOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.
A CURE FOR YOU
TRY NEW DRAUGHT IN TASTELESS FORM OF PILLS.
EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
THERAPION
BEST THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON EVERY GENUINE PACKET.

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MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 13.

Already acknowledged	$203,128.41
"Our Day" Receipts (This item is now included as a matter of convenience)	39,751.07
General Account.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	15,000.00
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	15,000.00
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000.00
Douglas Steamship Company	5,000.00
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	5,000.00
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	5,000.00
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
British Traders Insurance Co., Limited	5,000.00
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	5,000.00
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	2,500.00
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	1,000.00
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Mr. W. G. Lay, Swatow (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. T. Carr Ramsay, Swatow (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. S. Barker, Swatow (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. F. H. Fisher, Swatow (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. T. J. Edwards, Swatow (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. W. Howard, Swatow (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. J. H. R. Hance, Swatow (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. P. B. Joly, Swatow (monthly subscription)	10.00
Victoria British School	10.00
I. and A. L.	50.00
Collected from the boxes at Star Ferry Pier, Peak Tram Station and Blake Pier	6.62
W. B. S.	25.00
"Sundries"	4.00
Mr. C. Thorne (monthly subscription)	50.00
The Bishop of Victoria, £15	126.04
Commodore & Mrs. Sandeman	50.00
J. O.	100.00
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (monthly subscriptions, Jan. to Feb.)	100.00
No. 345	1.05
Staff—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (monthly sub.)	69.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (monthly sub.)	50.00
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. (monthly subscription)	100.00
Mr. C. B. Brooke (monthly subscription)	25.00
Staff—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (monthly subscription)	131.00
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L. N. L.	50.00
Britishers	100.00
H.E. Sir H. May, K.C.M.G. (monthly subscription)	250.00
Mr. S. G. Newall	35.00
Mr. M. Woodley	15.00
Percentage on the Douglas Sweeps	700.00
W. B. S.	25.00
Mr. G. W. Barton	100.00
Races	275.00
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (monthly sub.)	50.00
Mr. C. Thorne (monthly sub.)	50.00
Dr. and Mrs. O. Marriott, £25	212.86
Anonymous, £10	85.14
Mr. W. Izard Pederson (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. Vald Bjerre (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. V. Ankerstjerne (monthly subscription)	10.00
Kowloon British School	26.00
Collected from the boxes at Star Ferry Pier, Blake Pier and Peak Tram Station	11.81
Victoria British School	15.00
His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. Davidson (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (monthly subscription)	50.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (monthly subscription)	20.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (monthly subscription)	30.00
Proceeds sale of material	921.80
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (monthly subscription)	25.00
Dr. F. Keyt	30.00
Messrs. Mody and Joseph	500.00
Mr. J. Currie Hanson	100.00
Mr. J. McGregor (monthly subscription Jan. to Feb.)	6.00
Mrs. J. McGregor (monthly subscription Jan. to Feb.)	4.00
Miss W. M. Gomes (monthly subscription)	2.00
Mr. W. G. Lay, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	40.00
Mr. T. Carr Ramsay, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	10.00
Mr. S. Barker, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	20.00
Mr. F. S. Fisher, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	10.00
Mr. T. J. Edwards, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	20.00
Mr. W. Howard, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	10.00
Mr. J. H. R. Hance, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	20.00
Mr. P. B. Joly, Swatow (monthly sub. Jan. to Feb.)	20.00
Premium on Swatow remittance	1.23
Whisky Poker	1.30
Mr. J. R. Greaves	100.00
Mr. E. H. Ray	150.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	2,000.00
20 per cent. on Taikoo Dockyard sweep in Hongkong Derby	105.00
Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell (monthly subscription)	50.00
Mr. G. Morton-Smith (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. E. G. Smith (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. J. H. C. Goodban (monthly subscription)	10.00
L. N. L.	250.00
Anonymous Correspondents of the *Hongkong Daily Press*	67.00
Mr. Wong Siu Woon (monthly subscription)	5.00
Messrs. Thoresen & Co.	500.00
"Gerty"	25.00
10 per cent. of H.K.P.R. Club Derby Sweep	630.00
Mr. Howard E. Cole	500.00
Monthly subscriptions	3,616.10
Officers' Families Fund.	
Mr. H. W. Bird	100.00
Collected at the lecture given by Major Randle, K.S.L.I., at Mount Austin Theatre	190.20
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly subscription)	25.00
Anonymous, £20	170.29
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly subscription)	30.00
Monthly subscriptions	25.00
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.	
"Boffin"	6.50
Part proceeds of Concert held at the Helena May Institute on 14th February	200.00
Mr. N. B. Karanjia	50.00
Messrs. Patell & Co. (monthly subscription)	25.00
M. B.	85.00
A. W. (monthly sub.)	5.00
Anonymous, £20	170.29
Mrs. W. M. Humphreys	250.00
Mr. W. D. Humphreys	100.00
Messrs. Patell Co. (monthly subscription)	25.00
Belgian Relief.	
Mrs. A. H. Skelton—Proceeds of Fancy Work	100.00
Star and Garter Fund.	
"Roberts" Rifle Club of Hongkong	657.65
Monthly subscriptions	25.00
Prisoners of War.	
Some members of the Hongkong Club	20.38
Mr. A. W. Smith (monthly subscription)	25.00
Collection at St. John's Cathedral on 7th January	834.69
Red Cross.	
Collected by Mr. Maitland at Customs Club, Swatow	12.00
Monthly subscriptions	73.50
Pipe Fund.	
Hongkong Banker	1.50
Anonymous	5.00
A gamble	1.70
Mr. W. A. Dowley	5.50
Mr. J. A. Thomas	4.00
Mrs. Beswick	5.00
Bridge	1.00
Mr. L. Hallward	10.00
R. D. H.	25.00
E. H. H.	5.00
Mrs. Hayward	2.00
L. P. W.	2.00
Mr. F. G. Becke (monthly subscription)	10.00
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association.	
P. J. L. O. (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (monthly subscription)	25.00
Total	$393,319.61
Earmarked amounts remitted and amounts allocated and remitted	235,149.83
Balance in hand	$158,169.78

In addition to the above, there is a balance in Sterling in London amounting to about £950.

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1917.

GOVERNOR'S CUP SHOOT.

The following further entries have been received for the Rifle meeting on Saturday, April 7th, at Stonecutters:—

Sergeant Small, K.S.L.I.
P.-c 52 Mahomed, H.K.P.
Warder Gast, Victoria Gaol.
Q.M. Sergeant Williams, R.E.
Leading Seaman Kitson, R.N.
Private Kelly, R.M.L.I.
Mr. H. Elson, H.M. Dockyard.
Mr. Brock, H.M. Dockyard.
Mr. W. Drew, H.M. Dockyard.

There are now over sixty competitors.
The Surgeon Superintendent of Police (R.), Dr. Jordan, has offered a cup for the fourth best shot.

EXPORT OF FLOUR FROM CHINA.

Taking advantage of the high price of foodstuffs throughout the world the Government proposes, in order to encourage wheat growing and the manufacture of flour in the interior of China, to permit the unrestricted export of flour by either native or foreign merchants except in circumstances such as a famine, when the local authorities may prohibit the export. A tax of 40 cents will be charged on every 50lb.—*Reuter.*

THE RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY OR VICTORY.

The recently-published trade returns for January have been received in certain quarters with a satisfaction which is extraordinarily misplaced (says the *Daily Telegraph*). It is not magnificent, some people are saying, that at one of the most critical moments of the biggest war in our history our imports for a single month should reach a total of £90,565,000? The answer is that it certainly is magnificent, but that it is not war, or at least that it is not the way to victory, but to financial trouble and difficulty. This record figure of ninety millions and a half is not a thing to be proud of but a fact to be deprecated. It is an increase of £15,600,000, or nearly 21 per cent. over the figure of January, 1916, and though our exports for the month rose by £10,100,000, the adverse balance against us reached the enormous total of £35,273,000, as against £29,300,000 a year ago, and that is a figure which was only exceeded last March and last November. Of course, the actual increase is not in quantities but in prices, but that is no consolation to the authorities at the Treasury, when they see the adverse balance running up into hundreds of millions, and this quite irrespective of the money that has to be found for the enormous Government purchases in respect of munitions—not a penny of which figures in the official trade returns, and the amount of which is very properly kept a close secret. There is no secret, however, as to its magnitude, and we lay stress on it here in order to emphasize the imperative need which lies upon the nation to restrict its imports.

GOLD WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

It is, no doubt, satisfactory to note that the takings on some of the most unessential imports, such as hats, bonnets, motor cars, spices, etc., was far lower than last year. Nevertheless, in January alone we imported no fewer than 11,747 gold watches and 108,661 clocks—not a tithe of which can honestly be described as essential—not to speak of 7,500 cwts. of confectionery, 2,268,811 gallons of wine, 1,420,000 proof gallons of foreign spirits, and 7,251,430lb. of tobacco. No one wants to see any reduction in the imports of essential foodstuffs and the essential raw materials of our export industries. The more of these can be brought in the better during the next few months, for we want to see a big reserve of food piled up, so as to reduce to the slenderest possibility the enemy's chances of inflicting upon the United Kingdom the starvation with which he himself is now threatened. That is the desperate hope which has led Germany to challenge the whole world of neutrals, and the Government's first obligation is to build up the food reserves at present in the country and run no preventable risks whatever in respect thereof. It is easy to be wise after the event, but one of the criticisms of our conduct of the war which can now be forecasted with absolute certainty is that the British Government ought to have taken advantage of the time—a year ago and more—when the defensive measures against the submarine were in the ascendant over its powers of attack to pile up in this country an enormous reserve of grain. The opportunity was not taken—at least not to the full extent that it ought to have been—and a new and more dangerous submarine offensive, as the world is now well aware, has been developed.

"GAMBLING WITH THE FOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

Let us take warning by the past and make sure that the mistake is rectified to the fullest possible extent. We do not write in any alarmist strain. The liberality of the voluntary food rations which the nation has just been placed on its honour to observe shows that there is no reason for panicky orders. The scale was only fixed after a careful and exhaustive survey of the stocks of foodstuffs at present available or actually in sight, and if there had been any sound reason for alarm the scale must have been fixed in very different ratios. But we should like to urge as strongly as possible upon the various Government Departments to take no unnecessary chances. It used to be a favourite phrase with the Free Traders in the far-off days of the Fiscal Controversy that the worst political sin of all was to "gamble with the food of the people." That might well be revived to-day, but with a totally different connotation. Let there be no gambling with the food of the people among those who are responsible for the restriction of imports! Let it be a case of "Food First!" until our reserves are such as to remove the slightest apprehension of even the first approaches of privation. That does not mean that everyone at home is to be at liberty to indulge his or her appetite to the full extent of ability or willingness to pay for the gratification. Quite the reverse. The restrictions of quantity which the people have been asked to impose upon themselves are necessary restrictions, and we would like to see such a quickening of the public conscience that any serious infraction of this moral order would excite at least as much contempt and disgust as a gross breach of social manners.

LADY MAXWELL'S EXAMPLE.

Lady Maxwell, wife of Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell, has offered the Government one-third of her capital, free of interest, for the duration of the war. The gift, which amounts to about £35,000, is made as a contribution towards the cost of the war. In the course of her letter to the Prime Minister, Lady Maxwell says:—"There is so little that we women can do, but I know that one of the chief factors of victory is money; therefore I am writing to offer the Government through you one-third of my capital, free of any interest whatever, for the duration of the war." A certificate will be given to Lady Maxwell entitling her to repayment three months after the war. It is to be hoped that her patriotic action will find many imitators.

BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE.

EFFECTS ON GERMANY.

An extremely interesting speech on the British blockade of Germany and its effects on Germany was recently delivered at Nottingham by Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade. He said that we were not fighting to crush Germany. We might just as well talk about crushing the Equator. The Germans were a great fact, and must and would be recognized. We did not wish to annihilate Germany. Our wish was to show her the truer freedom, to inspire her with a real ideal of nationhood. He was not one of those who derided the idea of a League of Peace, but it was our business to carry this war through to a successful issue that could only be attained in one way—by force of arms. (Cheers.)

"I read sometimes (he proceeded) that we are going to defeat Germany by blockade—(laughter)—but I don't believe we should be right to trust to a blockade alone. I am going to say quite boldly that much has been done. We believe that we have absolutely destroyed the overseas exports of our enemies, we believe that we have practically and satisfactorily destroyed all the overseas imports into our enemies, and we believe that we have very largely diminished those imports, and that trade which Germany carries on with the neutrals who are neighbours of her own. Of course, that is a much more difficult matter than dealing with the overseas exports. Some writer on war has written about the fog of war. He meant that you never know quite what is going on in the enemy's camp. That is true. It is very difficult to be certain of what is happening over in Germany or in Austria-Hungary, but for many weeks past the stream of evidence has all flowed in one direction.

"We hear from many sources of food riots, of great crowds of people waiting outside the shops in order to obtain food, of copper torn from furniture, of door handles, and of church bells being melted down, of the fact that there is no rubber at all—at any rate for civilian purposes. It seems to be especially beyond all question that they have little wool, and less cotton, and that they are making their clothes of paper and their boots of the same material. I do not say all these things to gloat over the hardships which they are suffering. (Hear, hear.) No Englishman would desire to do that. (Hear, hear.) But I do it merely as indicating that I claim on behalf of the blockade that I have been successful in preventing the overseas imports into Germany.

HOW THE ENEMY IS SUFFERING.

"In addition to all the other evidence, we have the evidence of the state of things prevailing in Germany and in Austria itself, and I hope you won't think that I say it in any boastful spirit if I venture to claim that it is a very remarkable achievement. I believe the essential difficulty of the blockade of our enemies will only be realized when the full story of what has been done, or attempted to be done, comes to be written. The chief credit undoubtedly rests with the magnificent services of our Navy. (Cheers.) But even with the Navy, much more in this particular blockade was essential. A cargo going, let us say, to Rotterdam or Copenhagen, or to some parts of Sweden or Norway, might, and probably did, in the early part of the war have a portion of it destined ultimately for Germany, but it might well be that a portion of it was also destined for a neutral country, and the difficulty was to distinguish between the two. That might have happened in regard to copper or rubber or leather. That is a problem which is now, and one which is belligerent country had ever to face before; and, besides that, we have to do our best to prevent produce of the neutral country being sent over to Germany. I venture, therefore, to think that anyone who gives a thought to the subject will see that this was a thing which could only be dealt with by negotiations and agreement between this country and neutral countries, and could not be dealt with in any other way.

"There are some people who say, 'Well, blockade the neutral country, too, I don't think that comes very well from the subjects of a country which, after all, went to war in defence of the rights of small nations. (Hear, hear.) But quite apart from that, it would have been the height of folly to have proceeded in any such way. One thing is quite certain, that any conduct of that kind must either increase the number of our enemies or destroy the very foundations on which we were waging the war. That, I believe, was impossible, but I think we have devised plans which, without doing any violence to the rights of the smaller countries, without infringing their neutrality, without blackening our own face, have succeeded in our aim—namely, in depriving Germany of all the traffic that goes over the oceans for her. The most successful device we have employed for that purpose has been what is called the plan of rationing the neutral country. That is to say that 'Before the war you imported so much; you shall have that amount, but you shall not have any more, because we believe any more would be intended for some further destination.' That plan has been employed with great success, and, I believe, on the whole, has been a great advantage to the neutral and to ourselves. But to successfully employ that plan it is essential, or at any rate desirable, to carry with you the goodwill, or, at the least, the toleration of the neutral country concerned.

"But, I repeat, do not in this matter be deceived. The blockade may do much, but the blockade alone will never give you what you want. That can only be attained by victory in the field. That victory can only be achieved by the assistance of very one of you, which I am here this evening to ask for. I believe we must win, because the consequences of failure would be disastrous to the world. We must win because we have undertaken a great duty—because to us has been entrusted a great privilege." (Loud cheers.)

TRADE FINANCE AFTER THE WAR.

EXTENSION OF FACILITIES TO TRADERS.

The following, by Mr. W. F. Spalding, author of "Foreign Exchange and Foreign Bills," is from the *British Trade Review*:—

It seems almost a mockery when we are in the throes of this great war in any way to attempt to discuss post war finance, more especially when we remember that every aim, idea, and undertaking must at the present time be subordinated to the one great task—winning the war. Yet the day must come, and we all hope its coming will not be long delayed, when all who are connected with trade will need to consider the best, the cheapest, and the most up-to-date methods of financing that trade. But it is no good our waiting until the end of the war before we begin to think about these things.

One of the principal reasons for British commercial supremacy in the past is to be found in the fact that our forefathers were quick to perceive the wants of their customers; manufacturers made articles which were sure of a ready sale, and, although to a certain extent they needed financial backing, they never seemed actually to be in want of capital for the furtherance of their trading schemes—even when sundry ventures were carried on in foreign parts; and it was not usually the bankers who financed their undertakings either. However, what has all this got to do with the after-the-war problem? the dealer may be inclined to ask. Well, the moral that one should draw from this is, that what was possible in the past is possible in the future.

Even in recent times great industries have been commenced, developed, and carried to a successful issue without any great help from bankers; a case in point is the gold-mining industry of South Africa, which has arisen from comparatively small beginnings to one of the most important of modern enterprises. Then there is the production of rubber—another great industry—which in its turn has taken a high place in the commerce of the United Kingdom and its Colonies, and both these valuable adjuncts to our foreign trade and manufactures were inaugurated and brought to their present level, not by the aid of the banks, but in the main by private enterprise and financial aid accorded to them by the public. It has been nearly always so in the trade and commercial history of the British nation, but will this state of affairs prevail in the future? We think it will, that is in so far as new and untried ventures are concerned. With our standard products and manufactures it may be rather different, and assuming that what we may call, for want of a better term, the "risky enterprises," will continue to be left in the hands of public financiers, how shall we stand in regard to the financing of our stable trade and industries?

In the first place, it is tolerably certain that we shall emerge from this war a much poorer nation than we were when we entered it: we started it with a vast amount of capital and liquid resources, but these, it must be remembered, have been terribly dissipated in producing war contrivances, which from the very nature of things are destructive and not constructive. That is to say, much of our wealth has disappeared in smoke, and where our machinery in the past was utilized to produce materials which fructified and added to the wealth of the Kingdom, it is now being used, and used to a much greater degree, be it noted, in the production of material which not only does not aid in future producing power, but also destroys a vast part of the world's wealth-producing constituents. We ignore entirely the huge destruction of human life.

Having, then, lost in a few short years a large proportion of our fixed and floating capital, we find ourselves in the position of wanting to finance a much larger trade on a much smaller capital. How are we to do it? The point we have to bear in mind is that Englishmen, and the Scotsman, and the Irishman of bygone days built up the British Empire's trade on extremely small capital and resources in comparison with what we have to-day; they put not their trust in bankers, nor did they cry out for Government assistance; their motto was largely that of self-help. The stern realities of life spurred them on to greater efforts, and this prosperous country of ours—and it is prosperous still—is the outcome of their successful efforts. The writer is among those who believe that after this war we shall be less handicapped commercially than any belligerent Power, and, that being so, let us drop this continual harping on State aid for trade and industry. As a speaker at a recent meeting of the Institute of Bankers said: "To rely upon Government assistance or the control which that necessarily involves, is to rely upon a bruised reed upon which, if a man lean, it shall pierce his hand."

We have to struggle to uphold, to maintain, and to extend the British sphere of influence in the commerce of the world, and it need not be assumed that the banks will be unwilling to lend their aid in the furtherance of that great cause; we believe, in fact, that the bankers will not be found wanting in initiative where our foreign trade is concerned. We repeat, we consider infant industries, new trade ventures, speculative enterprises, and the like will, and must continue to, rely upon the general public for financial support, but it will be the banks which must be looked to for assistance in the great work of helping our merchants and manufacturers to carry on their operations with the uttermost parts of the earth if need be.

It seems hardly necessary to recapitulate the methods by which our overseas trade is financed, but, briefly, there are many ways open to traders. They may draw bills or be drawn upon; the bills may be "clean," or have documents attached; they may be drawn under credits opened with bankers, or sent for collection without the credit formality. Arrangements may be made with London or foreign, or colonial banks to take the place of the importer and act as "acceptor" of bills, and the drawer may then discount or sell the acceptance for what it will fetch.

Payment, again, may be arranged by telegraphic transfer immediately documents are handed to the banker; the exporter may hypothecate his goods to the bank and receive on them a loan against the collateral security; the importer, yet again, may arrange to get delivery of goods under one or other of the forms of trust receipt extant, and in return undertake to sell the goods and pay the proceeds to the banker as and when received; and so we might go on enumerating the various methods by which importers pay and exporters obtain payment for their produce and manufactures, but we refrain.

British bankers are commencing to understand and comprehend the possibilities of this business; we do not say they have misunderstood it in the past, still—dare we say it?—they were a little conservative and not quite so go-ahead as their foreign brethren. The old order of things has passed, however, and one now can safely say that all the bankers, without exception, are ready to consider the financing of any concrete proposals put before them. They are much better equipped in many ways than the bankers were of, say, forty or fifty years ago; trade then flourished on small financial facilities, but the capital of the banks has grown.

The war has not diminished the banking resources of the country to any great extent, and there is no reason to suppose that the majority of the Joint Stock Banks will not be ready to assist in the development of our trade in parts of the world which have so far remained practically untouched. There is a healthy competition springing up among the banks for new business offerings; their liquid assets after the war will be seeking outlets for current operations—all they seek is security, and this security is, as we have said before, to be found not in adventurous business, but in furthering the finance of trade of proved soundness.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

NAVY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

10,000 MILE JOURNEY TO LAKE TANGANYIKA.

A member of the British naval expedition to Lake Tanganyika, has related some of his romantic experiences to the Central News.

"The African naval expedition," he stated, "composed of 27 officers and men under Commander Spicer Simson, R.N. (now D.S.O), left England in June, 1915, taking with them two small armoured motor-boats, the *Mimi* and the *Tou-tou*, each armed with a three-pounder and a maxim gun, the object being to co-operate with the Belgians and drive the Germans off Lake Tanganyika.

"These boats were taken across country from Capetown through the heart of the Congo bush by traction haulage, oxen, and native labour. Roads had to be made and hastily constructed bridges thrown across rivers and gorges until the River Lualaba was reached. Here a river voyage of 350 miles lay in front of them, and after a journey of nearly 10,000 miles the boats were put into the lake on Christmas Eve.

BOXING DAY FIGHT.

"Christmas Day was occupied in fixing guns in position, and on Boxing Day the *Mimi* and *Tou-tou* chased and captured the German gunboat *Kingani*, after an action lasting barely 15 minutes. A few weeks later the German gunboat *Von Wissmann* was sunk by the British flotilla. This practically finished the Germans on the lake, the climax being reached when they blew up their remaining vessels and abandoned the lake, leaving it in the hands of the British and Belgians.

"Having finished their job, the expedition left Bismarckburg for their return journey to England on October 21st, 1916. Trekking through the forest of North Rhodesia, they fund abundant sport, lions, elephants, leopards, buffalo, and varieties of buck abounding. On their camping ground each night large fires were lighted to keep off lions, whose growls could be heard in the darkness. Native villagers turned out in hundreds to welcome the white men, bringing gifts of fowls, eggs, and native beer. Often the villagers accompanied the expedition for considerable distances, dancing along and singing the praises of the white men.

"After a thirteen days' march the party arrived at the River Lukuroo. Here a fleet of 150 'dug-outs'—canoes made of hollowed-out tree-trunks and paddled by natives—awaited them. By means of these canoes they reached the swamps of Lake Banguelo.

"The Expedition camped on the bank of the river each evening, always taking care to get the evening meal over before darkness came on, as, owing to the swarms of mosquitos, flies, and flying beetles, attracted by lights, a meal by artificial light was quite impossible. Often during the night the camp had to be shifted, owing to the unpleasant attentions of millions of ants, moving from an old abode to a new one, swarming over everything. The bite of these ants was distinctly painful, the only remedy being to go and stand in the river up to one's neck and rub the ants off one's body.

"In these parts there was a marked difference in the attitude of the natives, who in great fear fled into the bush on the appearance of the white men. From Lake Banguelo the party were glad to get into the River Luapula and from there a short trek took them to the railhead of N'Dolo—*Daily News*.

VICEROY ON NEW INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

BRITISH UNITS TO BE RELEASED.

Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, presiding over the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council's Winter Session at Delhi on February 7th, said that the Government's activities were being concentrated upon the one subject of how best to assist the Empire to achieve victory. Their future motto must be, "Effort, and yet greater effort." Lord Chelmsford referred to Lord Hardinge's appeal in 1915 to the Legislative Council to abstain from all controversy during war time, and asked the new members to continue in co-operation and to avoid controversial questions.

The Government intended to deal expeditiously and in a practical spirit with the Public Services Commission's report, and the major question, including that of the increased employment of Indians in the higher branches of the Public Service, would receive their first attention. On the general question of political reform the Indian Government had addressed the Secretary of State for India last autumn, but owing to the Cabinet's attention being now entirely occupied by war matters a speedy reply to this dispatch could be expected.

The time had now arrived for India to release for service in the field British units, which otherwise would be employed on garrison duty. The necessities of the war made it imperative to organize an Indian Defence Force, and the matter had been in train for some time past. It was proposed to introduce a Bill into the Council whereby all European British subjects between the ages of 18 and 41 would be liable for general military service in India. Those between the ages of 41 and 50 would be compulsorily enrolled for local military service, and youths between the ages of 16 and 18 would be enrolled for military training. The Government also proposed to enrol Indians in their own units for general military service in India for the duration of the war. Within the period of six months, which had been fixed for enrolment, the military authorities would deal with as many men as possible. The force would be confined to Indian units under strict military conditions, and he felt certain of a great response.

THE ANSWER TO THE "ZEPPELIN."

A complete defence against the *Zeppelin* has been found in the new quick climbing aeroplanes now constructed by the British, if we are to believe an editorial writer in *The Scientific American*. Despite the tendency to exaggeration in the reports of new war material in Europe, it is possible, this writer thinks, to sift out the true from the false, and he sees reason to believe that the British in their latest aeroplanes have, at last, really found an effective answer to the great German air-ships. He writes:—

"When the first raids on London were made, the British possessed neither the guns nor the aircraft in sufficient numbers or quality to meet, destroy, or drive back the latest *Zeppelins*. The anti-aircraft guns could not reach effectively the great heights to which the *Zeppelins* could rise, nor could the aircraft rise in time to attack. Since that time both guns and aircraft have become thoroughly efficient for the work. Just in what numbers and of what calibre are the anti-aircraft batteries with which London is now so well defended is not known; but because of the great value of high velocity and a straight trajectory for anti-aircraft gunfire, it is a pretty safe guess that there are many batteries of guns larger than the 3-inch. The 50-calibre 4.7 and 6-inch guns, if fired at high angles of elevation, have a trajectory of slight curvature and the time of flight is small, elements which simplify the task of the gunner in finding and keeping on a moving target.

"Information is now available as to the new anti-*Zeppelin* aeroplanes, and Lieut. Faulkner, of the Royal Flying Corps, who recently landed in New York on furlough, has given some details which agree with information we have received from another source.

"The problem has been to build an aeroplane with climbing powers sufficient to enable it to reach *Zeppelin* altitudes in time to meet the raiders and bring them down. The latest machines are of comparatively small wing surface and are driven by unusually powerful engines, capable of making speeds of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty miles per hour. The increase in climbing speed in the past few months has been truly astonishing, having progressed from an ascent of ten thousand feet in six minutes to fifteen thousand feet in seven and one-half minutes.

"The scouting service, both on the North Sea and along the East coast, is now so effective that London is warned of the approach of the *Zeppelins* in time to permit the *Zeppelin*-chasers to take the air and be in position for an attack before the raiders reach their objective. Various means are used by the airmen to bring down the enemy, the most effective of which is the incendiary bullet."

"VICTORY AGAINST THE WHOLE WORLD."

Admiral von Scheer, described as the "Victor of Skagerrak," wired to the *Neue Freie Presse* in response to a request for a message on the occasion of the ruthless submarine campaign:—

"I would rather abstain from a message, as both our exalted rulers have expressed everything necessary. After the rejection of our peace offer it is now a matter of acting to break British sea tyranny. We shall succeed, confiding in the previous performances of our united forces."

Marshal von Mackensen, in a message to the old Leipzig Students' Association, said:—

"If the whole world were in England's service victory must remain with us."

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at Noon.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostock, and increased slightly at all other reporting stations.

The anti-cyclone has spread slightly to southward and eastward.

Strong monsoon is indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 0 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 3.66 inches against an average of 5.86 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Cape Rock ...	N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. gale, moderating.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Bias Bay ...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29rd MARCH, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	30 21	25	—	—	0	dk
Nemuro ...	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is. ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo ...	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ...	"	30.43	34	60	WSW	4	b
Hankow ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ...	"	30.49	34	81	—	0	b
Gutusaff ...	"	30.46	42	66	N	1	b
Sharp Peak ...	"	30.39	50	98	N	2	o
Amoy ...	9 a.	30.45	54	68	NE	4	o
Swatow ...	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku ...	8 a.	30 24	55	66	ENE	6	o
Taisha	"	30 21	54	—	—	0	o
Tainan ...	"	30 19	52	—	E	2	o
Koshun ...	"	30 17	66	—	ESE	7	o
Pescadores ...	"	30 21	59	—	NNW	10	o
Canton ...	6 a.	30 29	50	54	NNE	0	o
Hongkong ...	"	30.26	59	62	—	1	o
Gap Rock ...	"	30 25	—	—	ENE	5	o
Macao ...	"	30 26	59	71	NNE	4	o
Wuchow ...	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien ...	7 a.	30 32	69	69	S	4	o
Touraine ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capel St. James ...	"	29 92	73	—	ENE	4	o
Aparri ...	6 a.	30 02	70	98	E	6	o
Dagupan ...	"	30 01	72	91	ESE	1	o
Manila	"	29 92	72	91	—	0	o
Lega ...	"	29 91	77	89	—	0	o
Tacloban ...	"	29 87	76	91	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29 87	75	91	E	4	b
Suriga ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan ...	"	29.78	80	95	E	4	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 29th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30 21	30 26	30.22
Temperature ...	64	59	64
Humidity ...	43	62	49
Wind Direction ...	East	calm	East
" Force ...	4	0	4
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 28th 65

Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th 59

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 30th March to 5th April

Days of Week or Days of Month	High Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Low Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Height
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri. 30	No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
	1 52 a	6 0	10 23 a	2 2
Satur. 31	No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
April 1	3 7 a	5 7	12 50 a	2 0
Sun. 1	No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
	4 4 a	5 7		
Mon. 2 m	7 54	4 4	m 0 20	1 8
	6 0 a	5 7	m 11 35	4 0
Tues. 2 m	8 1	4 6	m 0 59	1 7
	6 56 a	5 8	0 34 a	2 6
Wed. m	8 9	4 8	m 1 31	1 7
	7 26 a	5 9	1 23 a	2 1
Thurs. 5 m	8 19	5 2	m 2 —	1 7
	8 11 a	6 0	2 2 a	2 6

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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NOTHING IS MORE EMBARRASSING THAN EXTREME THINNESS.

It is the plump, well-developed man who "cuts the melons" and has the fun socially.

Scrawny, skinny people are seldom popular. We all admire fine figures. No dressmaker can hide a bony, skinny form.

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Nothing in history has ever approached the marvellous success of this new treatment, which, according to report, has made more thin folks plump than all the "tonics" and ineffective medicines for fifty years.

There's a reason. Plump, well formed men and women assimilate what they eat. Thin, scrawny ones do not.

This new discovery aims to supply the one thing the thin folks lack, that is the power to assimilate food.

It renews the vigour, re-establishes the normal, all in nature's own way.

It is not a lash to jaded nerves, but a generous upbuilder.

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VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
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Don't worry, take SARGOL.

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The enemy of none.
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SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

16, QUEEN'S ROAD. 95

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Clarke's Cirque at Kowloon, opposite the Railway Station.

Friday, 6th April:—
Good Friday—General Holiday.

Saturday, 7th April:—
10.30 a.m.—Open Rifle Championship Meeting.

Monday, 9th April:—
Easter Monday—General Holiday.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,354, Eedy, 29th March—Shanghai 25th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PATROAT, British str., 1,608, Brun, 29th March—Chingwantao 24th March, Coal and General.—Order.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Capt. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Capt. and Mrs. Lindberg, Miss Treacey, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Dudfield, Mr. Masuli, Mr. Hebbard and 2 children, Miss Begbie, Miss Young, Rev. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm and 2 children.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr G. F. Anderson	Mr F. M. Joseph
Mr J. H. Baring	Mr F. H. Kales
Mrs W. L. L. Barnes	Mr W. Katy
Mr R. M. Bartlett	Mr H. W. Kelly
Mr & Mrs E. A. Barnes	Mr F. Kelly
Mr H. A. Batter and child	Dr F. Keyt
Mr L. Beckingsale	Mr C. King
Mrs E. R. Bellios	Mr & Mrs A. T. Knowlton
Capt & Miss P. Bennett	Mr & Mrs P. L. Knight
Mr & Mrs Chas. Beswick	Dr A. T. Knudsen
Mr F. D. Bisseker	Miss Ladson
Mr E. E. Bellios	Mr & Mrs C. Lauritsen
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Capt & Mrs Branch	Maj. D. MacDonald
Dr J. E. Brown	Mr J. W. Mackenzie
Mr D. M. Cappleman	Mr H. E. Maslin
Mr C. E. R. de Castelberg	Mr & Mrs R. J. Matthries
Mr & Mrs Champanhet	Dr & Mrs O. Merzlott
Miss J. M. Charton	Miss J. McDowell
Mr W. F. Clarke	Mr & Mrs McInnes
Miss L. A. Clark	Mr G. Mellis
Capt & Mrs J. Cogan	Mr J. Meroott
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Mr G. L. Courtney	Miss E. F. Miller
Mr J. D. Courtney	Mr & Mrs M. F. Murray
Mr F. W. Cox	Mr & Mr E. B. Murphy nurse & child
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Mr & Mrs F. E. Davis	Mr A. F. Piffner
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Mr J. J. Dewar	Capt J. Dewar
Mr W. A. Dowler	Mr E. H. Reay
Mr & Mrs A. W. Eastman	Miss F. A. Reay
Mrs & Master Egleston	Mr J. F. van Rees
Mr & Mrs Walter	Mr K. B. Reid
Mr D. Ritchie	Mr & Mrs Van Riper
Mr & Mrs E. A. Rome	Capt J. Robinson
Mrs Fantkes	Mr & Mrs A. Rouse
Mr V. L. Barley	Mrs L. C. Sandmeyer
Mr J. Fass	Misses Sandmeyer (2)
Mr Duncan Fuller	Mr C. J. Schuster
Miss M. Ganson	Mr H. Scott
Mr & Mrs F. Taylor Gaine	Mr H. Scott
Miss G. G. Gahan	Mr W. C. Shiner
Mrs Stuart Goodall	Mr J. C. Sharp
Mr A. G. Gordon	Miss M. Sinclair
Mr V. Goulborn	Mr Alex H. Smith
Mr P. J. Gray	Mr & Mrs V. Sorby
Mr R. Grimshaw	Miss A. Spence
Mrs A. Griffin	Mr L. Hartaber
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal	Mr J. S. Stackhouse
Mr & Mrs R. D. Harvey	Mrs K. V. Stackhouse
Mr G. Harper	Mrs J. M. Stephenson
Mr & Mrs H. E. Hayward	Mr J. Donaldson
Miss M. L. Haven	Mr K. Takahashi
Mr J. H. Helm	Mr C. P. Tomlinson
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Mr W. H. Hind	Mr A. L. Todd
Mr A. Stephen Hooper	Mr & Mr F. G. Todd
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Mr & Mrs F. O. Wade	Miss Trumble
Mrs H. A. Walker	Miss Edna Turner
Mr J. B. Hobbs	Mr M. H. Vern
Mr W. Hodge	Mr C. Wallace
Mrs A. L. Huggins	Mr J. C. Ward
Mr L. E. S. Hoogs	Miss A. N. Ward
Mr L. Hue	Miss E. J. Ward
Miss E. Hunke	Mrs Van Weise
Mr & Mrs T. K. Houston	Mr S. T. Williams and Mr & Mrs Francis Wilson
Mrs M. K. Hossack	Mr J. B. Shaw Wood
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Capt Innes	

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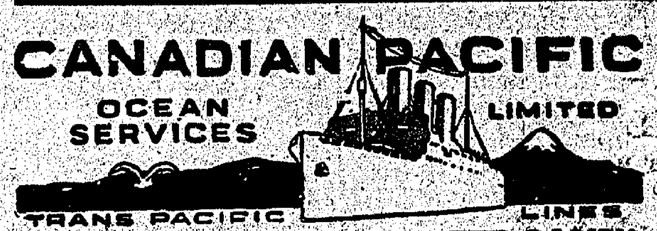
Mrs Russ Almond	Mr & Mrs Masters
Mr J. R. Flynn Anderson	Mrs McGarity
Mr G. Bannerman	Mrs McGee
Mr W. Budge	Mr J. O. Miller
Mr & Mrs T. S. Chang	Mr W. Morley
Mr G. E. Costello	Mrs Nathan
Mr & Mrs Cumberbatch	Mrs W. O. Passmore
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Mr & Mrs Finlayson	Mr H. Pearman
Mr F. H. Fisher	Mrs O. Pirie
Mr A. G. Hartley	Mrs Pritchard and children
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children	Mr & Mrs C. E. Richardson
Mr A. S. Hawker	Mr W. M. Routh
Mr Iu Inokuty	Mr J. Sim
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson	Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mr B. James	Mr A. B. Sorensen
Mr E. James	Mrs Stewart and children
Mr J. Joseph	Mr S. Stockmeat
Mr K. Kunigrahi	Capt & Mrs Swain
Mr & Mrs McAinsh	Mrs Taylor
Mr A. D. Macdonald	Mr & Mrs Underwood

PEAK HOTEL.

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Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary	Mr V. L. Perkins
Mr & Mrs L. A. Cawcart	Mr & Mrs E. Ralphs
Col. R. E. Darling	Mr & Mrs W. E. Roberts
Mrs Dillon	Mr & Mrs V. Findley Smith
Mr & Mrs Dolliver	Mr & Mrs A. Findley Smith
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale	Mr A. M. Sloss
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Hongkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22½ days.

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LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES			
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Saturday 31st Mar., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 31st Mar., 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 4th Apr., A
MANILA via AMOY	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 6th Apr., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

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BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED IN OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG ...	JAVA & MACASSAR	in port	31st Mar	MOJI.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

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	Shansi.	Wuchowfu.
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Jairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hoihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mongtze.
Ningpo.	Santu.	Hokow.
Munsen.	Foochow.	Szemao.
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CHOSEN.

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Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Ceunnampo.
Gensan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

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Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
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Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
	Bonzon.	
Sarawak.	Labuan.	
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BANGKOK.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 30th Mar., D'light.
NEWCHWANG	"KANSU"	On 21st Mar., D'light.
TSINGTAO and WEIHAIWEI	"SINGAN"	On 31st Mar., D'light.
AIPHONG via PAKHOI	"KAIFONG"	On 5th Mar., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 1st Apr., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th Apr., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Apr., Noon.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

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"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	SUNDAY,	8th Apr., at 11 A.M.

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

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SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

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Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

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WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA...	§ AWA MARU Capt. Hayashi 12,500	TUESDAY, May, at Noon.	1st
	§ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada 12,500	WED'DAY, Apr., at 4 P.M.	9th
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.			
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.			
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.			
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi 8,000	THURSDAY, Apr.	19th
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa 15,200	FRIDAY, April, at 10 A.M	13th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	§ KAGA MARU Capt. Komatsubara 12,500	THURSDAY, April, at 11 A.M.	12th
	JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi 8,000	FRIDAY, Apr.	13th
	§ KATORI MARU Capt. Ito 21,000	SATURDAY, Apr., at 11 A.M.	28th

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.
§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 232 and 239 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots ...	MON., 2nd April
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots ...	MON., 16th April.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots ...	SATUR., 28th April.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots ...	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots ...	WED., 23rd May.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G$2.50 ... " G$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

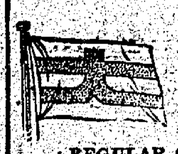
FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740. 8



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	SATURDAY,	31st Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU"	THURSDAY,	12th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 1st Apr., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office; and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745. 49

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Local Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays	
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WEATHER

by having your ELECTRIC FANS in order as soon as you want them. They require overhauling every year, and now is the time to get this done.



We will

Clean and Oil **DESK FANS** for $1.30 each.

" " " **CEILING FANS** for $3.25 each.

Blades and Guards of Desk Fans polished and Relacquered for $1.00 to $1.25 each, extra.

Ceiling, Bracket and Desk Fans, all types and sizes in stock.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. 27

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
[1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"ARAKAN,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be sent in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th April, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Hongkong, 28th March, 1917. [442

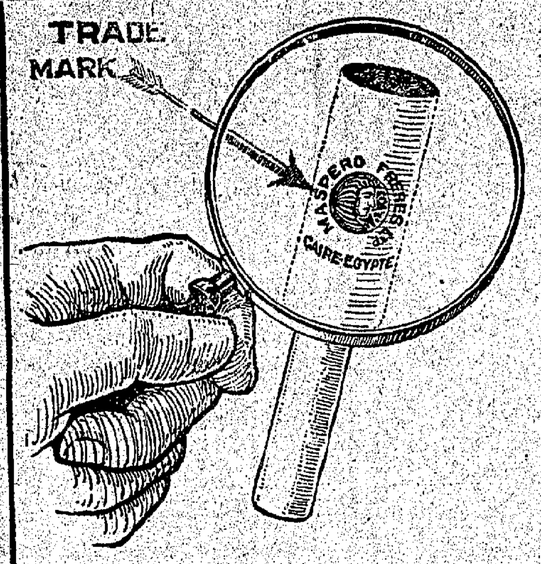
COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	March 29th
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/5
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	326
Credits, at 4 months' sight	336½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	55⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	109
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	109
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	99½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	127⅞
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	3 % pm.n.
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	2½ % pm. n.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	55⅝
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	$3.45
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 4.40
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	36½
BAR SILVER, per oz.	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong...20 cents pieces	$0.06 Premium.
Hongkong...10 "	$0.10 "
Canton.....20 "	$3.30 discount.
Canton.....10 "	$3.35 "



MASPERO

"SPECIALS"

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THE CHOICE OF THOSE WHO KNOW.



Masperos frères

CAIRO, EGYPT. 15

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 29TH MARCH, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$680, buyers		£4 16/- for 1916
INSURANCES.—				
Cantons	$50	$370		$25 for 1914
China Fires	$20	$155, buy.		$9 for 1914
Hongkong Fires	$50	$325, x. d. b.		$27 for 1915
North China	£5	Tls. 150		27½% for 1915
Unions	$1000	$895		$60 for 1914
Yangtzes	$60	$235		$18 for 1914
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$99, sel.		$14 for year ending 31.12.16 $1.25 for 1916 [30.6.15
Canton Steamboats	$15	$18½, sales		
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$41½		3/- int. for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$127, sales		10/- int. for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$33		$2.10 for year ending 30.4.16
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$125, buyers		$12 for 1915
Malabon Sugars	P20	$29½, buyers		Ps. 5 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	980, sales		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$120, x.d. b.		$5 and bonus of $6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 87, sales		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$93		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$102		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$94, buyers		$7 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6.30, buy.		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$33		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$70, buyers		$5.25 for 1916
OMA.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 18		Tl. 1 for year ending 31.10.15
Shells	£1	10/-		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	£1	2/-		9% for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	3/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30.6.16
Raubs	£1	$2.15, sel.		None since 1910
Tronoh	£1	30/-, sellers		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 147½		Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 13		T. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	Tls. 117, sel.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 26	Tls. 5, buy.		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneos	$12	$8, buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Lights	$5	$4½, buyers		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$8.10, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$8	$23		$3 for year ending 31.7.16
Green Island Cement	$10	$8.10, x. div.		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48½, buyers		$2.25 for year ending 29.2.16
Hongkong Ices	$25	$151, x. div.		$11 for 1916
Hongkong Hopes	$10	$29		$2 and bonus of $1 for 1916
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		None for year ending 31.5.16
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$7.10, buyers		Int. 7% account 1916
Peak Trams Old	$10	29.80		7% for year ending
Do. New	$1	$1		do. [30.4.16
Steam Laundries	$5	$31		25 cents for year ending 31.5.16
Union Waterboats	$10	$16½, sellers		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$0½		70 cents for 1915
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6,		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency)	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.10	65 p. c.	—
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	30 p. c.	
Kedah	$1	Apl.	$4.50	42½ p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$3.25	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$2.45	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.60	35 p. c.	—
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.40	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$5.00	23 p. c.	20 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.50	35 p. c.	—
Plantation Rubber in London			3/2½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,600,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Chairman.
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW; Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN; Paoting, Tongshau, Luanhsien, Tsannghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW; Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG; Changteh, Sinyang, Luhoi, Chowkou. TSINAN; Chowtsun, Tsuhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN; Yuncheng. FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN; Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIYANG, PEKING, Kneihu's Sniyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 15,000,000
Reserve Funds	" 5,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMARAIL, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [10

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed "	1,125,000
Paid-up "	562,500
Reserve Fund "	550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Osaka, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Shanghai, Singapore, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [52

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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